Part II., Vol. IX.

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OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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President of the Society.

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The Council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, and the Editor of their Transactions, desire that it should be understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in their Transactions: the Authors of the several papers being alone responsible for the same.

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MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY

1886-7.

FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

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1. Pilgrimage along the Roman Wall, - { June 27th, to July 3rd, 1886.

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2. Kendal: Collin Field, Kendal Castle &c., - - - - - - - Sep. 8th, 1886.

Shap, Bampton, Hawes Water, and Mardale, - - - - - - Sep. 9th, 1886.

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3. Kirkby Stephen, Smardale Hall, Ravenstonedale, and Wharton Hall, July 7th, 1887.

Brough Church and Castle, Maiden Castle, and Re-Cross on Stainmore, - - - - - - - July 8th, 1887.

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4. Ulverston: Swarthmoor Hall, Birkrigg, Aldingham Church, Gleaston Castle, and Urswick Church, - - Sep. 13th, 1887.

Marsh Grange, Kirkby Ireleth, Foxfield, Coniston, and Lowick, - - - Sep. 14th, 1887.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I. Caldbeck Parish Registers. By Ellen K. Goodwin. 1

II. A Notice of the late Mr. John Hill, of Bankfoot, and his Westmorland MSS. By the Rev. Richard Beverley Machell, M.A., Canon of York, and Rector of Roos in Holderness. - - - - - - 14

III. Sculptured Stone at Isell Church, Cumberland, bearing the "Svastika," "Triskele" and other Symbols. By the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. - - 29

IV. Sebergham Parish Registers. By M. E. Kuper. - 32

V. New Notes on the Ancestry of George Washington. By J. C. C. Smith. - - - - - - - 97

VI. Extracts from the Vestry Book of All Saints, Cockermouth. By the Rev. W. F. Gillbanks, Rector of Orton, Cumberland. - - - - - - - 101

VII. The so called "Tumuli" near Dalston Hall, Cumberland. By the Editor. - - - - - - - 117

VIII. Coped or Hogbacked Tombstone at St. Michael's Church, Bongate, Old Appleby. By the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. - - - - - - - 118

IX. On some obscure Inscriptions in Cumberland. By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. - - - - - - 121

Excursions and Proceedings. - - - - - 124

X. Excavations on the line of the Roman Wall. Report of the Committee appointed April 20, 1886. - 162

XI. Kendal Castle. By R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. - - 178

XII. On a Ring recently found at Lanercost. By the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley. - - - - - - - - 186

XIII. Collin Field. By G. F. Braithwaite. - - - 188
XIV. On an Inscribed Cross at Lanercost. By E. C. Clark, LL.D., F.S.A., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge. - - - - 194
XV. Additional remarks on a Ring recently found at Lanercost, (ante p. 186). By the Editor. - - 197
XVI. Some Prehistoric remains in North Lonsdale. By H. Swainson Cooper. - - - - - - - 200
XVII. Calder Abbey. Part II. (1134 to 1536). By the Rev. A. G. Loftie, B.A. - - - - - - 206
XVIII. Church Bells in Cumberland Ward, No. II.* By the Rev. H. Whitehead. - - - - - - 240
XIX. Churchwardens Accounts, Kendal. By George Rushforth. - - - - - - - - - - 269
XX. Roman Inscriptions recently discovered at Cliburn and Birdoswald. By W. Thompson Watkin - 284
XXI. Recent Roman Discoveries. - - - - - 294
XXII. The Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth. By W. Jackson. F.S.A. - - 298
XXIII. The Dudleys of Yanwath. By W. Jackson, F.S.A. - 318
XXIV. Some Account of Sir John Lowther, Baronet, from Original Sources. By W. Jackson, F.S.A. - 333
XXV. Notes on the Parish Registers of Crosby-on-Eden. By T. Hesketh Hodgson. - - - - - 359
XXVI. Ἀλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών. By the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., &c., President of the Society. - 360
XXVII. Notes upon some of the older Word Forms to be found in comparing the language of Lakeland with the language of Iceland. By the Rev. T. Ellwood, B.A. - - - - - - - - 383
Excursions and Proceedings - - - - - 393
XXVIII. Two Moated Mounds, Liddell and Aldingham. By the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., President of the Society. - - - - - 404
XXIX. Pigeon Houses in Cumberland. By the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. - - - - 412
XXX. Notes on Cup and Ring-marked Stones found near Maryport. By J. B. Bailey. - - - - 435
XXXII. Coniston

* The Title of Part I. has been accidentally omitted from the table of "Contents" prefixed to vol. viii.

XXXII.* Coniston Hall. By H. Swainson Cowper. - - 439

XXXIII. Something about The Reycross on Stainmore. By the Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A. - - 448

XXXIV. Cross Fragment at St. Michael's Church, Workington. By the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. - - 458

XXXV. Notes on some Coped pre-Norman Tombstones at Aspatria, Lowther, Cross Canonby, and Plumbland. By the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. - 461

XXXVI. Red Sandstone Cross Shaft at Cross-Canonby. By the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. - - - 472

XXXVII. Church Bells in Leath Ward. By the Rev. H. Whitehead. - - - - - - - - 475

XXXVIII. Some Prehistoric Remains in North Lonsdale. By H. Swainson Cowper. - - - - - - 497

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*Owing to an accidental misnumbering, there is no Article bearing the number XXXI.

in most cases the very foundations of the walls had been carried away: at last Dr. Bruce and I advised his lordship that the place had been so robbed and plundered of its stonework, dressed and undressed, probably for the building of the neighbouring market town of Ravenglass, that it was no use to continue further excavating. Much broken Roman pottery, and bits of Andernach ware were found, but only one coin, that we know of, a much corroded and detrited legionary one.

During the excavations at Walls Castle in 1881* an inscribed stone was found, unluckily no responsible person was present: the labourer who found it, set off to carry the stone to his lodgings, but the way was long, the evening hot, and he sat down to rest, and meanwhile he examined the stone: seeing the letters to be English in shape, he forthwith concluded the stone was valueless, and chucked it into the sea. Diligent search was afterwards made for its recovery, but in vain.

N.B.—The Society is endebted for the woodcuts which illustrate this paper to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. That of the Cliburn stone executed before Mr. Watkin's examination of the photograph, is, in the last line especially, somewhat incorrect.

* *Ante* vol. vi., p. 216.

ART. XXII.—*The Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth.* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.
Communicated at Kirkby Stephen, July 7th, 1887.

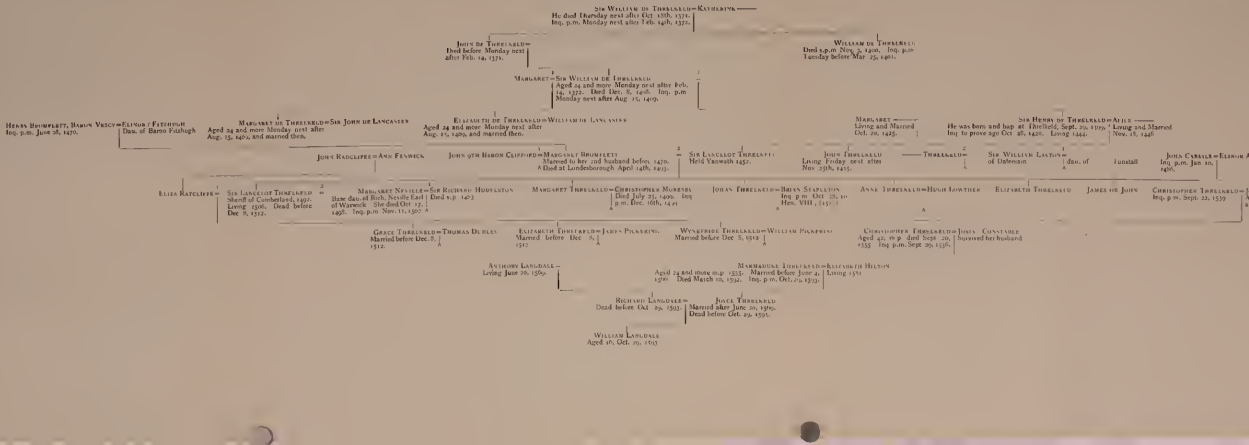
THE manor of Threlkeld is situated at the foot of Blencathra, as that mountain was called in what we may term, through our entire ignorance of previous settlers, the language of the aboriginal inhabitants of the district. Our own forefathers have given it what sounds to our ears the more homely name of Saddleback.

How sequestered Threlkeld was, and how secure from the prying eyes of strangers to the district, we may conclude from the fact of its having been chosen, even so late as the fifteenth century, as a safe retreat for the young sons of the, so called, "Butcher" Clifford; the eldest of whom became known as the "Shepherd Lord." The manor gave its name to the family of its Lords, and as it is the only place so called, we are warranted in the conclusion, that wherever we find an individual of that name he sprang from that ancient house.

How the Lords of Threlkeld became also Lords of Yanwath, or a portion of it, or landowners in Crosby Ravensworth, we are yet ignorant; but Threlkeld was a mesne manor of the Barony of Greystoke; and Yanwath was held by the Greystokes under the Cliffords, Lords of the Barony of Westmorland; and, in the long chain of feudal dependency, the Threlkelds held that manor, or a portion of it, under the Greystokes, as they did their lands at Crosby Ravensworth, and as they continued to do under the Dacres, one of whom had married the heiress of the Greystokes. At Crosby Ravensworth they appear to have been closely associated with the family of Hastings. The

Threlkeld

Pedigree of the Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Cumberland, of Yanwath & Crosby Ravensworth, Westmerland, & of the Threlkelds of Esthorpe, Yorkshire & Pensher, Durham.



Threlkeld arms seem to point to a connection with that ancient family; for, whereas the arms of Hastings are, sable, a maunch argent, the Threlkelds bore argent, a maunch gules; and it is worthy of note that William de Threlkeld, in the fourteenth century, bore a maunch, in chief six annulets, as is evidenced on two of his seals hereafter to be quoted; the annulets no doubt referring to the original dependency on the Viponts, first holders of the Barony of Westmorland, from whom the Cliffords acquired.

Genealogy is a science in which it is impossible to secure, even at the best, a perfectly satisfactory result, and as the heart alone knoweth its own bitterness, so the labourer in that field the most deeply feels his own failures. In this special instance, after more than usual investigation I have to lament that I have attained even less than an usual modicum of success. True, I have been able to add a good many facts, as Mr. Gradgrind would say, to the scanty notices given in Nicolson and Burn's history, and elsewhere in print, but I have been unable to rivet the links of the chain further back than the middle of the fourteenth century; other workers may, I hope, by future labours be enabled to weld their own discoveries and my fragments into a substantial addition to the pedigree sheet which I have compiled. I have determined to arrange all the notices of the Yanwath stem that I have succeeded in gathering in chronological order, and, where necessary, to translate the original records rather than to place them as footnotes.

Henry de Threlkeld 20 Edw^{d} I (1292). is said to have been Sheriff of Westmoreland. He probably was under Sheriff at this time, when the office of hereditary Sheriff was jointly held by Isabella de Clifford and Idonea de Leybourn as coheiresses of their father Robert de Veteripont.

Nicolson and Burn's Hist^{y} of West^{d} and Cumb^{d} Vol. i., pp. 273 and 610.

Henry

Henry Threlkeld
32 Edw^{d} I (1304).

had a grant of Free Warren at Yanwath, Crosby Ravensworth, Tebay & Rounthwaite.
N. & B. Vol. i., pp. 492 & 498.

Willilm Thurkild
33 Edw^{d} I (1304-5).

Abbas de Sancto Albano Inq. ad quod damnum de tenementis adquisitis de Roesia quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Thurkild.
Calendarium Genealogicum p. 128.

Emma Threlkeld
10 Edw^{d} II (1316-7).

was wife of Robert de Newbiggin. They had a daughter and heiress Emma, who married Robert de Crackanthorpe.
N. & B. Vol. i., p. 366.

Henry Threlkeld
13 Edw^{d} II (1319-20).

had a repetition of the Grant of Free Warren at Yanwath, Crosby Ravensworth, Tebay & Rounthwaite.
N. & B. Vol. i., p. 498.

Henry Threlkeld
14 Edw^{d} II (1320-1).

had a Grant of Free Warren at Threlkeld, Cumb^{d}, & Yavennith, Crossby, &c., West^{d}.
Charter Rolls, 14 Edw. II, Part 1, No. 6.

Robert de Threlkeld
8 Edw^{d} III (1335).
March 29.

Confirmation by John, Bishop of Carlisle, of Letters Patent of Edw^{d} III., granting licence to Robert de Threlkeld to alienate in mortmain a yearly rent of 74/7 in Appleby held of the King by yearly service of 2/10, which service is called Danegeld. to a chaplain who shall celebrate for his soul in the Church of St. Lawrence at Appleby. The Bishop also recites the charter of foundation of the Chantry, dated Saturday before the Feast of St. Gregory (March 12th) 1335. The Confirmation is dated at Rose.
His. Man. Com^{n} 10th Report, Appendix Part iv., Bagot Papers, p. 323.

Robert de Threlkeld.

The above is quoted but as being confirmed by Bishop Ross 4th Edw^{d} III (?) and the value as being 64/7 (?) with the addition "As appears by Inquisition taken by John de Lowther Escheator General in the Northern Parts. Town Chest Appleby."
N. & B. Vol. i., p. 328.

William

William de Threlkeld 10 Edw^{d} III (1336-7). of Westmoreland, Had Licence to impark his Woods at Crosby Ravenswath.
Patent Rolls.

John de Threlkeld 12 Edw^{d} III (1338-9). March 24. Commission to John de Levyngton, S.P.P. an Augustinian Friar to receive the vow of chastity of Christian, widow of John de Threlkeld.
Reg. John de Kirkby, epis. Carlisle, 208a.
Testamenta Eboracensia Vol. iv., p. 338.

Sir Henry Threlkeld (1341). A dispute arose between Sir Henry Threlkeld, Lord of the Manor of Threlkeld, and his lay tenants of the one part, and the Provost and Canons of the Collegiate Church of Greystoke of the other part, respecting the nomination of a Curate to the Chapel at Threlkeld.
N. & B. Vol. ii, page 374.

William de Threlkeld 15 Edw^{d} III (1341-2). sold certain burgages in the town of Appleby to Sir Robert de Clifford Lord of Westm^{d} anno 15 Edw^{d} III. and sealed with a manch charged with 6 annulets about which was wrt S. Willi. de Thirlkeld not Threlkeld as we write it now.
Machell MSS. Vol. vi., p. 721.

William de Threlkeld 30 Edw^{d} III (1356-7). Sheriff of Cumberland to give an account of £40 with which he had to repair the gates of Carlisle.
Communicated by Edw. Bellasis, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

Robert de Threlkeld 1359. Bishop Welton made a confirmation of a grant by the said William Lord of Greystoke to one master and six chaplains, Robert de Threlkeld being one of the latter.
Jefferson's Leath Ward, p. 354.

Robert de Threlkeld 1361. appointed to the Vicarage of Crosby Ravensworth co. Westmerland by Abbot & Convent of Whitby. He died 1362.
N. & B. Vol. i., p. 496.

William

William de Threlkeld 35 Edw[d] III (1361-2).

Grant from the King to William de Therekilde in fee of the manor of Dighton, co. York.

Patent Rolls, 35 Edw[d] III.

William de Threlkeld 37 Edw[d] III (1363). 10 March.

Grants to Henry de Threlkeld and John Wadesly (former his son) all his lands in Yanonwith which his sister Isabel de Thurynham held for her life. Inter testes, Sir Hugh de Lowther the son. Perfect seal, I think a maunch with a chief.

Lowther Papers.

William de Threlkeld 38 Edw[d] III (1364-5).

John de Crofton for William de Threlkeld and Catherine his wife, Ullesby Manor, Cumb[d].

Chancery Series, Inq. ad quod damnum 2nd numbers, No. 38.

Robert de Threlkeld (1366).

William son of Robert de Threlkeld was instituted on a presentation by King Edw[d] III., in right of his ward Ralph Lord Greystock, to the Rectory of Dufton, Westmerland.

N. & B. Vol. i., p. 358.

William de Threlkeld 40 Edw[d] III (1366-7).

paid a relief for the moiety of Eanwath which he held of the Barony of Graystock.

N. & B. Vol. i., p. 412.

William de Threlkeld 42 Edw[d] III (1368-9).

Release by W[m] de Threlkeld Knt to the Abbot and Convent of Byland of all his right in certain lands in Bretherdale.

His. Man. Com[n]. 10th Report, Appendix, Part iv. Bagot Papers, p. 323.

William de Threlkeld 40-1 Edw[d] III (1368). Prov. June 13, London. Prov. June 22, Rose.

Miles, Executor with Henry de Threlkeld and John de Dent to Will of Henry de Threlkeld. Names his wife Idonea. Bequeathes 20 marks to poor of Helton and Yanewith. Will in Norman French.

Communicated by E. Bellasis, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

William

William de Threlkeld 46 Edw[d] III (?) (1372). Feb.

Inq. taken at Penrith co. Cumb[d] Monday next after Feast of St. Valentine, (Monday following Feb. 14), after the death of William de Threlkeld Chivaler dec[d] Seized jointly with Katherine his wife & William their son of 2 parts of a moiety of the manor Uliesby of the grant of John de Crosseton (Crofton ?). Seized also in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Threlkeld with the appurtenances. He died Thursday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist last past, (Thursday following 18 Oct. 1371), and William son of John son of the said William de Threlkeld is his next heir and is aged 24 and more.

Inq. P.M. Chancery Series, 46 Edw[d] III. No. 65.

Henry de Threlkeld 49 Edw[d] III (1376). Oct. 6.

Fine levied in the Octave of Saint Michael between Henry de Threlkeld complainant and Thomas Taillor and Margaret his wife deforciants of 3 messuages 6 acres of meadow 1½ acre of wood & the 3rd part of 1 messuage with the appurtenances in Great Stykeland consideration 100 marks.

Cumb[d] & Westm[d] Feet of Fines. Ordinary Series. Westm[d] No. 48.

William de Threlkeld 2 Rich. II (1379). April 18.

Release by William de Threlkeld Knight son and heir of John de Threlkeld to the Abbot and Convent of Byland of all his right in certain lands in Bretherdale usurped by his grandfather William de Threlkeld within the bounds assigned by Henry late King of England &c.

His. Man. Com[n] Tenth Report, Appendix, Part iv., p. 323. Bagot Papers.

Henry de Threlkeld 3 Rich. II (1379). Oct. 20.

Fine levied in three weeks from St. Michaels day between Robert Matthewson of Morland, Chaplain, William de Thorneburgh, Hugh de Salkeld and Thomas Lighclop, complainants, and Henry de Threlkeld and Johan his wife deforciants of 2 messuages 100 acres of land

16 acres of meadow and 8 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in Great Stirkeland consideration 100 marks.

Cumb^{d} & Westm^{d} Feet of Fines. Ordinary series, Westm^{d} No. 2.

William de Threlkeld 1390.

Ricardus de Redman son and heir of Matthew de Redman confirms a Charter of the said Matthew, William de Threlkeld a witness.

Duchetiana by Sir G. Duckett, p. 213.

William de Threlkeld 13 Rich. II (1389-90).

Knight of the Shire for Cumberland.

N. & B. Lists of Knights of the Shire.

William de Threlkeld of Ullesby. 2 Hen^{y} IV (1401).

Inq. taken at Penreth co. Cumb^{d} Tuesday next before Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary (25th March, 1401), after the death of William Threlkeld of Ullesby. Died seized to him and his heirs male of 2 parts of a moiety of the Manor of Ullesby with the appurtenances of the gift & grant of John Croston (Crofton ?). If he died s.p.m. the said two parts to go to the right heirs of William de Threlkeld Knt, his father. He died Nov. 3 last, without heirs male and William de Threlkeld of Crosby, Chivaler, is his cousin & next heir, viz., son of John son of the said William the father and is aged 40 and more.

Inq. P.M. Chancery Series, Hen. IV. No. 16.

William de Threlkeld 5 Hen. IV (1403-4).

of Crosby Knt. cousin and heir of William Threlkeld Knt. father of William Threlkeld of Ulvesbye son of John son of William paid his relief for two parts of the moiety of the manor of Ulvesbye.

N. & B. Vol. i., p. 498.

William de Threlkeld 10 Hen. IV (1409).

Inq. taken at Appilby co. West^{d} Monday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary (15 Aug. 1409), after the death of William Threlkeld, Chivaler, deceased. Seized

Seized in fee of the Manor of Crosby ravenes-wath with the appurtenances in co. West-moreland, seized also jointly enfeoffed with Margaret late his wife deceased to them the heirs of their bodies of the 3rd part of the Manor of Yanwith with the appurtenances in said County. Said William and Margaret had issue two daughters viz., Margaret wife of John de Lancaster, chivaler, and Elizabeth wife of William Lancaster of Yanwith, which John de Lancaster and Margaret his wife and William de Lancaster and Elizabeth his wife immediately after the death of the said William Threlkeld chivaler entered upon the said third part of the manor of Yanwyth &c., and are aged 24 and more. William Threl-keld died on Feast of the Conception of the blessed Mary 10 Hen. IV., (8 Dec^{r} 1408), and Henry Threlkeld is his son and next heir and is aged 13 and more.

Inq. P.M. Chancery Series, 10 Hen. IV., No. 14.

Henry Threlkeld 7 Hen. V (1420). Oct. 28.

Inq. taken at Penreth co. Cumb^{d} to prove the age of Henry Threlkeld son and heir of William Threlkeld chivaler dec^{d}. He was born at Threlkeld in the said C^{o} on the Feast of St. Michael and was baptized in the church there on the same day. He was aged 21 on the Feast of St. Michael last. William Threlkeld aged 60 one of the witnesses.

Inq. P.M. Chancery Series, 7 Hen. V., No. 84.

Henry Threlkeld 7 Hen. V (1420). Nov^{r} 11.

This Indenture made at Crosby Ravenswath in the County of Westm^{d} and on Martenmas day in November in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the Conquest of England Witnesseth that I John Milthorp subestraetor of Will^{m} de Beaulieux estraetor of our said Lord the King in the Counties of Cumb^{d} & West^{d} by virtue of a Writ of the King directed to the same estraetor (the fealty of Henry Threlkeld son and

and heir of William Threlkeld Knight deceased contained in the said enclosed Writ being first taken) have made full seisin to the same Henry Threlkeld on the day of the execution of these presents of all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances of which the aforesaid William son of the same Henry Threlkeld was seized in his lordship as of Fee in the Counties aforesaid on the day on which he died and which by the death of the same William Threlkeld and by reason of the minority of the aforesaid Henry Threlkeld were taken into the hands of the Lord Henry lately King of England father of our Lord Henry the King who now is the rights of each being preserved as the tenour of the said Writ of the King in the matter demands and requires. In testimony whereof I the aforesaid John Milthorpp subestraetor have affixed my seal to the one part of the Indenture remaining in the hand of the abovesaid estraetor the aforesaid Henry Threlkeld has affixed his own seal given at the place day and year aforesaid.

Communicated by Edw[d] Bellasis, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

Henry de Thirkeld
4 Hen. VI (1425).
Oct. 20.

Fine levied in three weeks from St. Michael's day between William de Stapulton jun[r] Thomas de Burham and John Hankyn clk, complainants and Henry de Thirkeld chivaler and Margaret his wife deforciants of 20 messuages 200 acres of land 80 acres of meadow 10 acres of wood and 20/- rent with the appurtenances in Ullesby consideration 300 marks.

Cumb[d] & Westm[d] Feet of Fines, Cumb[d].

Sir Henry Threlkeld
6 Hen. VI (1427-8).

bought from Sir John de Lancaster of Howgill's four daughters and coheiresses in consideration £20 each the Lancaster moiety of Yanwath.

N. & B. Vol. i., p. 413.

Sir

Sir Henry Threlkeld
22 Hen. VI (1444).
May 18.

Indented Articles in English made at Amotebrige in Cumberland between Sir Henry Threlkeld and Sir Thomas Strickland concerning the Government of Lancelot son to Sir Henry and for reconciling him to his father.

Communicated by Edwd Bellasis, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

Henry Threlkeld, Knt.
25 Hen. VI (1446).
Nov. 18.

Fine levied in the Octave of St. Martin (Nov. 18) between Roger Crofte Vicar of Crosseby ravenswath co. Westd complainant and Henry Threlkeld Knt. and Alice his wife deforciants of a mediety of the Manor of Yanwyth with the appurtenances in co. Westm. Also of 4 messuages 160 acres of land 60 acres of meadow 200 acres of pasture and 10 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Threlkeld co. Cumberland.

Feet of Fines Divers Counties.

Lancelot Threlkeld
31 Hen. VI (1452-3).

It was found that Ralph Baron of Graystock held of the Lord Thomas de Clifford sundry Manors and amongst them Yanwith and that Lancelot Threlkeld held Yanwith of the said Ralph.

N. & B. Vol. i., p. 356.

Lancelot Threlkeld
34 Hen. VI (1455).

Release from John de Threlkeld to his brother Lancelot of all his right in a moiety of the Manor of Yanwith except so much land as shall be worth 20/- yearly. Dated Friday next after St. Katherines, 34 Hen. VI.

Lowther Papers.

Robert Threlkeld
7 Edwd IV (1467-8).

Inq. concerning the foundation of a Chantry at Appleby co. Westd.

Inq. P.M. &c., Chancery Series, No. 54.

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld
9 Edwd IV (1470).
June 28.

Inq. taken at Keterying co. Northampton after the death of Sir Henry Bromflete Knt. Lord Vessy (date of death illegible). Margaret wife

wife of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld Knt. is his daughter and next heir and is aged 26 and more.

Chancery Inq. P.M. 8 (?) Edw^{d} IV., No. 37.

Lancelot Thirkyld 7 Hen. VII (1491-2). Plaintiff and John Flemyng defendant. Outlawry on a recognizance for debt. Plaintiff took the issues and profits of certain lands that were late of Sir Richard Huddelston which he received in right of his wife.

Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Vol. ii., T 5.

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld 7& 8 Hen. VII (1492-3). Knt. Sheriff of Cumberland.

MS. List of Sheriffs. Pub. Rec^{d} Office.

10 Hen. VII (1494). Oct. 28. Inq. (record in bad condition) taken after the death of Sir John Hudylston Knt. dec^{d}. Richard Hudylston son of Sir Richard Hudylston Knt. son of the said Sir John Hudylston is his cousin and next heir and was aged 17 on the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin last past (25 Nov).

Chancery Inq. P.M. Cumb^{d}. 10 Hen. VII. No. 4.

July 26. (1499). On a marble slab fixed in the south wall of the chancel of Penrith church, charged with the arms of Moresby, a cross, in the first quarter a cinque foil, is the following inscription : Hic jacet Christophorus Moresby Miles, qui obiit 26 die Mensis Julii A.D. MCCCCL-XXXXIX Jesu Mc^{y}.

Jefferson's Leath Ward, p. 51.

Dec. 16. (1499). Inq. taken at Durham Monday 16 Dec^{r} 6th Bishop Fox (1499) after the death of Sir Christopher Moresby, Knt. He died 25 July last and Ann Pickering is his daughter and next heir and is aged 30 and more.

Durham Inq. P.M. Portf. 169, No. 46.

Sir

Sir Lancelot Thyrkyll 17 Hen. VII (1501). Nov. 17.

One of the Knights of the Bath created at the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales.

Beatson's Political Index, Part 2, p. 105.

Sir Lancelot Thyrkeld 14 & 17 Hen. VII. (1498) & (1502).

Inq. taken at Caldbecke co. Cumb^{d} 9 June 17 Hen. 7 (1502) after the death of Margaret Hudelston widow deceased. Seised of manors of Blennerhasset and Upmanby in said c^{o} and lands in Penreth and Caldegate next Carlisle in said c^{o}. She died 17 Oct. 14 Hen. VII (1498) and Richard Hudelston is her son and next heir and is aged 21 and more. Sir Lancelot Thyrkeld Knt, occupied and received the issues and profits of the said Manors &c., from the said 17 Oct. 14 Hen. VII to the Feast of St. Martin in hyeme (11 Nov.) 17 Hen. VII (1502) and the said Richard Hudelston occupied and received the issues of the same from the said Feast of St. Martin to the date of this Inq.

Inq. P.M. Chancery Series, 19 Hen. VII. No. 86.

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld 18 Hen. VII (1503).

Escorted Margaret to Scotland to be married to James IV. of Scotland.

Sir Lancelot Trikkeld 21 Hen. VII (1506). May 5.

Special Pardon and release to Sir Lancelot Trikkeld Knt. of Yanwith c^{o} Westm. late Sheriff of Cumberland of all matters connected with his said office and of all entries on the manors of Blenerhasset and Upmanby c^{o} Cumb and on all lands &c. in those places and in Carlisle & Penrith in same c^{o} Amotbrige c^{o} Westm. & Egilthorp Barnyngham Bows Bolron (?) & Lartyngton c^{o} York lately the inheritance of Margaret wife of the said Lancelot deceased and in the King's hands by the minority of Richard Huddilston her son & heir.

Patent Rolls, 21 Hen. VII. Part 3, mem. 22.

Sir

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld 3 Hen. VIII (1512). Partition Deed of the Estates of the late Sir Lancelot Threlkeld between Thomas Dudley and Grace his wyf one of the doughters and Heyrs of Lancelote Threlkeld Knyght of the one Part and James Pykeryng and Wynefride his wyf Another of the doughters of the second part and Willm Pykeryng and Wynefride his wyf another of the doughters of the third part.

Lowther Papers.

10 Hen. VIII (1518). Oct. 28. Inq. taken at Kingston on Hull after the death of Sir Brian Stapleton of Wighall Knt, dec^{d}. Wife Joan (*née* Threlkeld) mentioned. He died 18 Sept. last & Christopher Stapilton is his son and next heir and is aged 33 and more.

Chancery Inq. P.M. 10 Hen. VIII. No. 50.

Little is known of the personal or domestic history of the family, and that little commences with the first Sir Lancelot. He seems to have been, at one time, at variance with his father, but the cause of this does not appear. He married Margaret, the only child and heiress of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vescy, and widow of John, Lord Clifford, who fell at Ferry Bridge, in 1461, at the early age of twenty-six, and from the terms of Inq. P.M., held on Lord Vescy in 1470, Margaret, then the wife of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, must have been very young, although the mother of two children, at the death of her first husband. If she brought an accession of fortune and of consequence to her second lord it was not unaccompanied by care, for her sons had to be secreted from the vengeance of the Yorkist faction, Lord Clifford having incurred their special hatred by slaying the young Earl of Rutland, whom they always described as a child compared with his adversary, whereas there was, after all, no great disparity of age between the two.

That

That Sir Lancelot strove not unsuccessfully to preserve the lives of his stepsons, the not unworthy words of Wordsworth bear record—

> "Give Sir Lancelot Threlkeld praise,
> Hear it good man old in days,
> Thou tree of covert and of rest
> For this young bird that was distrest;
> Among thy branches safe he lay,
> And he was free to sport and play
> When falcons were abroad for prey."

It is a curious fact, which one cannot help associating with Sir Lancelot and the concealment of the young Cliffords, that there is a secret chamber or nook at Yanwath Hall, only discovered within the last few years. Sir Lancelot had three sons; Lancelot his successor, James or John, of whom nothing seems to be known, and Christopher, of whom more hereafter. He had also four daughters; Margaret, who married Sir Christopher Moresby; Johan, who became the wife of Sir Brian Stapleton; Anne, who married Sir Hugh Lowther; and Elizabeth. Sir Lancelot probably died before 1492. He was buried in Crosby Ravensworth church, where the Arms of Threlkeld, impaling the cross of the Vescys and the bend fleury of the Bromfletes in a manner not strictly in accordance with the rules of heraldry, may be seen on the massive tomb, in the vault beneath which, Sept. 20, 1745, was also laid Robert Lowther, the eccentric and tyrannical father of the sole Earl of Lonsdale of the first creation, who, in both characteristics far exceeded the paternal example.

His wife no doubt survived him, for she died at her ancestral estate in Londesborough, April 14, 1493.

The eldest son of Sir Lancelot, and the second of that name, married firstly, Elyn Radclyffe, as I find briefly stated in a pedigree attached to my papers on the Lowther House,

House, in Penrith. Writing at Naples, without being able to refer to my authority, I cannot give my proofs, but I am sure the statement is correct. I think she would be the mother of his children. His second marriage was, like his father's, calculated to bring *èclat* and a good dowry to his house, for Margaret was the illegitimate daughter of Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, and widow of Richard Hudleston, K.B., eldest son of Sir John Hudleston, of Millom, whom he predeceased. By Sir Richard she had a son and two daughters. Sir Lancelot was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, in 1501; he was also one of the escort of the Princess Margaret when she went to Scotland to marry King James the IV. of that kingdom. I am unable to state when he or his second wife died, or where they were buried; but he was dead before 1513, the date of the partition deed of his estate amongst his three daughters. Elizabeth, who had married James Pickering, took Crosby Ravensworth; Winifred, who married William Pickering, the brother of James, (both younger sons of Anne, the heiress of Sir Christopher Moresby by their aunt Margaret Threlkeld, which Anne had married Sir James Pickering of Killington and Winderwath,) took Threlkeld; and Grace, the eldest daughter, whom Dugdale and some other genealogists erroneously call Sarah, brought her husband, Thomas Dudley, the beautiful domain of Yanwath, the descent of which I propose to follow till it became merged in the wide-spreading possessions of the Lowther family.

I forbear attempting to connect any special members of the family of Threlkeld with the various dates at which Yanwath Hall was built, added to, or altered. The able paper by Dr. Taylor in the first Vol. of our Transactions, gives the periods approximately from the Architectural features; but I must protest against the statements made in Parker's Domestic Architecture, Vol. II, p. 216, where it is

is asserted that "the original structure is believed to have been built by John de Sutton who married Margaret, heiress of the De Somerie family, in 1322." Now the Suttons or Dudleys, for the younger branches chose to take the title as a surname, had no connection with Westmerland or Cumberland until Edmund Sutton, eldest son of John, 4th Baron Dudley, married to his second wife, Maud daughter of Thomas, 8th Baron Clifford (and sister of John, 9th Lord, first husband of the Bromflete heiress), and it was the marriage of Thomas, son of this Edmund and Maud, with Grace Threlkeld that brought about the Yanwath connection soon after 1500.

I have no wish to disparage a very valuable work, but probably this utterly baseless assertion was foisted upon the unsuspecting Parker by the same individual who led him to insert a statement in Vol. II. p. 225, that "in the first year of Edward II, Licences were granted to Willelmus de Dacre and Richardus le Brun to crenellate their houses, both described as situated at Dunmalloch, in the Marches of Cumberland, (Dunmalloch in Marchibus). There seems good reason to believe that these two houses are Dacre Castle and Brougham Hall, which are within a few miles of each other, and both near to a hill called Dunmaloch." There is no reason to believe any such erroneous assertion. There were three licences to crenellate granted in the first year of Edward II. One was to Robert de Tylliol for mansum suum at Scaleby; another to Willelmus de Dacre for mansum suum near Dunmalloght, which refers clearly to Dacre Castle; and the other to Richardus le Brun for mansum suum at Drombogh which is undoubtedly Drumbrugh, and has no reference whatever to Brougham Hall which, it is well known, has every claim to beauty of site and architecture, but none to antiquity. I do not know at what degree of fortification a licence to crenellate became necessary; certainly Pele Towers in the Border districts were

were exempt; but Yanwath had a fortified area, and was situated at a most important ford, and yet it is not amongst those enumerated in Parker's List.

With regard to Threlkeld Hall, there are doubts about its actual site, the very stones having been taken away.

The Hall of Crosby Ravensworth still stands, though many of its original features have vanished; enough, however, I think, yet remain to enable a well-qualified member of our Society to give us an interesting article on a dwelling in which Sir Lancelot Threlkeld took great delight; for, in the oft-repeated quotation, he was wont to say he had "three noble houses; one for pleasure, Crosby in Westmorland, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, namely, Yanwith, nigh Penrith; and the third, Threlkeld, well stocked with tenants to go to the wars."

Over the main entrance of Crosby Ravensworth Hall are eight Coats of Arms:

1st. A Lion rampant, for Pickering.
2nd. 3 Chaplets, for Lascells of Eskrigg.
3rd. A Cross, with a Cinquefoil in the 1st quarter, for Moresby.
4th. Party per fess 6 Martlets, counterchanged, for Fenwick.
5th. A Lion rampant, debruised with a bend, for Tilliol.
6th. A Cross, probably for Vesci (?)
7th. A Lion rampant, for (?)
8th. A Maunch, for Threlkeld.
Crest a Paw (?) displayed.
Supporters, dexter a Lion, sinister a Unicorn.

The singular way in which Crosby Ravensworth passed from Sir John Lowther, father to the 1st Bart., who had purchased it from the last of the Pickerings, and ultimately reverted to the house of Lowther, is worthy of notice. Sir John gave it as a marriage portion to his daughter Frances, the wife of John Dodsworth; after several transfers, it was bought by Robert Lowther, a scion

scion of the house, whose son became, on failure of the stem, the head of the family, and ever since it has formed a portion of their accumulated estates.

THE THRELKELDS OF ESTHORPE, YORKSHIRE, AND PENSHER, DURHAM.

Of James Threlkeld (or John, as he is called in the Rawlinson Manuscript Pedigree in the Bodleian Library), the second son of the first Sir Lancelot Threlkeld and his wife the Vescy heiress, I find no record beyond the doubtful name.

Christopher, the third son, married Johan, heiress of John Carliell, and acquired with her estates in both Yorkshire and Durham, and their male line was continued, as is indicated in the pedigree, to the third generation, but I find nothing to characterize these descendants individually. The outline of life sketched by Barry Cornwall might have been the moan of this offshoot —

> "We are born, we laugh, we weep,
> We love, we droop, we die;
> Ah! wherefore do we laugh or weep?
> Why do we live or die?
> Who knows that secret deep?
> Alas! not I."

Christopher Thirlkeld 4th Bp. Sherwood, 1486-7), Jan. 10.	Inq. at Bishop Auckland after the death of John Carlile. Johan aged 21 wife of Christopher Thirlkeld is his daughter and next heir. Durham Inq. P.M.
Christopher Thyrkeld 31 Hen. VIII (1539). Sept. 22.	Inq. taken at the Castle of York after the death of Christopher Thyrkeld Esq. decd. Seized of property in Estrop &c. Son Christopher married or to marry Josia daughter of Sir William Constable of Hatfield Knt. Wife Joan dead. He died 6 Dec^{r} last and Christopher Thyrkeld is his son and next heir and is aged 42. Inq. P.M., No. 50, 31 Hen. VIII.

Christopher

Christopher Threlkeld 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary. ((1556). Sept. 29.

Inq. taken at Holden? co. York, after the death of Christopher Threlkeld gent. decd. Manor of Esthorpe in said county &c., &c. &c. A capital messuage &c., in Touthorpe next Lonesburgh in said co. now in the tenure of Josia Threlkeld widow. Died 20 Sept. 2 & 3 Ph. & M. (1555), and Marmaduke Threlkeld Esq. is his son and next heir and is and was at the death of his said father aged 24 and more.

Inq. P.M., 3 & 4 Ph. & M., Part ii., No. 43.

Marmaduck Thirkell June 4, 1566.

Will of Margaret Hilton of Northe Riddick Wedow, dated June 4, 1566. "I will yt my sone Marmaduck Thirkell & his wife Elizabeth &c. shall have the governe't of my said sonnes & daughters. Item I give to Elizabeth Thirkell & Joyes Thirkell to eather of them one silver spone. Michall Constable and Marmaduk Thirkell my sonnes in law and my nephew Anthony Thomlinson supvisors."

Surtees Soc^{y}; Durham Wills. Vol. i., p. 265.

Marmaduke Thirkeld Sept. 19, (1581).

Will of Robert Hylton of Butterweyk dated Sept. 19, 1581. Proved Oct. 27, 1581. "My sister Elizabeth Thirkelt (wife of Marmaduke Thirkeld of Esthorpe co. York and Pensher co. Durham.)"

Surtees Soc^{y}; Durham Wills. Vol. ii., p. 39.

Marmaduke Threlkeld 35 Eliz. (1593). Oct. 29.

Inq. taken at Pocklington co. York after the death of Marmaduke Threlkeld Esq. decd. Seized of the Manor of Easthorpe &c., &c. By Indenture dated 20 June, 11 Eliz. (1569), (between the said Marmaduke Thirkeld of Easthroppe Esq., of the one part and Anthony Langdaill of Santon of the other part) it was agreed that Richard Langdaill son and heir of the said Anthony and Joyce Thirlkeld daughter

daughter of the said Marmaduke should marry together. The marriage took place and they had issue William Langdaill and are both dead. Marmaduke Thirkeld died 10 March last and William Langdale son of the said Richard by the said Joyce is his next heir and is aged 16.

Inq. P.M., 36 Eliz. Part i., No. 104.

ART. XXIII.—*The Dudleys of Yanwath.* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.

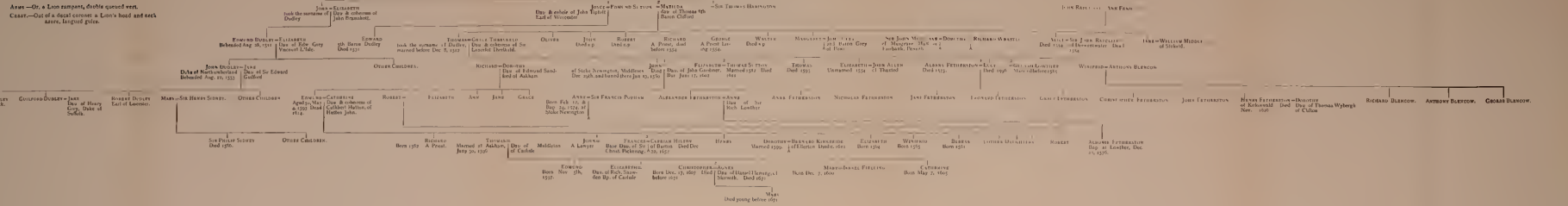
Communicated at Kirkby Stephen, July 7, 1887.

THE family of Sutton was ancient, and when John de Sutton married Margaret, sister of Roger de Somerie, Lord of Dudley, he acquired the Barony, which if not always known by that name became hereafter recognized as such.

John, 4th Baron Dudley had two sons, Edmund and John. The latter assumed the Baronial title as a surname and was the patriarch of three generations who exercised great influence not only upon the fortunes of their own house but upon our national history. It is, however, with his elder brother and his descendants that we are now concerned. Edmund Sutton married twice, and his son by his first wife, Edward, succeeded his grandfather as 5th Baron Dudley and carried on the line. Edmund married secondly, Matilda, daughter of Thomas, 8th Baron Clifford. This union led to a still closer connection with the north country, for Thomas, their eldest son, who, like his uncle, assumed the name of Dudley in lieu of Sutton, became the husband of Grace, one of the three coheiresses of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, of Yanwath, and of him hereafter. Alice, sister of Thomas, married Sir John Ratcliffe, of Derwentwater, and I append her Will because it contains matter of local interest irrespective of its bearing on the Sutton pedigree. It presents, as is natural from its date, a curious mixture of the old faith and the new; for, whilst the testatrix acknowledges the royal supremacy in church matters, she invokes "Our Ladye Seynte Mary the Virgyn and all holye company of heaven," and bequeaths "Seaven score" pounds of money towards "fyndinge a preest for

to

A Pedigree of the Family of Dudley of Yanwath, showing also some of their more important Collaterals.



to praye for my husbande Sir John Ratcliffe's soule Knight deceased my soule and all Christien soules." Dorothy, her sister, became the wife of Sir John Musgrave of Musgrave Hall, or Fairbank, Penrith; and of Richard Wrastley, variously written Warstley, Wortley and Wrottesley, by both of whom she had issue. Jane, another sister, married William Middleton, of Stokeld. There were other children of the second marriage of Edmund Sutton, of whom no further notice seems necessary beyond that given in the pedigree.

Reverting to Thomas, whose marriage with Grace Threlkeld must have taken place before December 8th, 1512, because that is the date of the Partition Deed* by which Yanwath fell to his wife's share of her father's estate, I am not able to furnish any information regarding him additional to a fact which has been previously stated, that he was one of the arbitrators in a case between Guy and Hugh Machell, May 20th, 28th Hen. VIII, (1537).† He had six children, three sons and three daughters. Richard was the eldest, and leaving him for the present we pass on to John the next of the three sons, and of him we know more than of any other members of the family. He was, it appears, in the service of his powerful relative, Robert, Earl of Leicester, and in the capacity of his steward probably acquired the great wealth which he undoubtedly possessed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner of Grove Place, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, and by her had an only child, Anne, born February 12th, and baptized 24th, at Newington, and who married Sir Francis Popham. His Will, which is appended, bears date March 20th, 1578. He died December 29th, 1580, and was buried in the church of Stoke Newington, January 13th, under a magnificent monument, which is described, and the inscription given, in Robinson's "History

* Lowther Papers.

† "Machell of Crackenthorpe." Trans. Arch. Socy. Cumb. and West. vol. viii., p. 426.

of

of Stoke Newington," where also may be found a minutely detailed account of the expenditure consequent upon his death, to which I refer those interested; but I may be permitted to state here that the funeral expenses amounted to £432 10 1., an enormous sum in those days, £54 of which was spent on the "Funeral baked meats" and drinks alone. Three hundred yards of mourning cloth were distributed among 105 people who are all enumerated. Mr. Thomas Dudley had four yards, as also had Mr. Anthony Blencoe, the nephew of the deceased, and the famous Sir Philip Sidney, his cousin. "Robert the footeman" and "Nedd the foule" had five yards between them. Contrast all this display and outlay with the emphatic direction of the Will, "I will that my burial shal be done without any glorious vaine pompe or shewe to the worlde or anye greate chardge to be bestowed in or aboute my funeralle," and we may reasonably conjecture whether the dispute that certainly did arise previous to the proving of the will between the widow and the brothers of the deceased, arose out of what we may fairly deem a violation of the expressed wish of the testator. About two years after John Dudley's death, his widow, Elizabeth, married Thomas Sutton, who, judging from the name, might be a relative of her first husband, but I find no proof of such a conjecture. She survived till 1602, and on June 17th was interred under John Dudley's monument. From the terms of the Will of the latter it is plain that this marriage added largely to Thomas Sutton's means, and therefore he was the better enabled to found the institution of the Charter House, and yet the governing body of that wealthy school declined to contribute to the restoration of the monument to John Dudley and his wife when repairs became, in 1806, imperatively necessary. Their ill judged parsimony was, however, redeemed by a few of the old scholars.

The next brother Thomas, whose Will dated September 16th, 1593, and proved October 30th, I also give in the appendix,

appendix, is likewise stated to have been in the service of the Earl of Leicester, and this is rendered probable by his having property in Warwickshire. From the terms of his Will it would seem doubtful whether his nephew Anthony Blencow, who subsequently rose to be Provost of, and was benefactor to, Oriel College, Oxford, would benefit much by the Will being altogether in his favour.

Of the three daughters of Thomas and Grace Dudley, Elizabeth married John Allen, of Thaxted. Lucy was twice married, her first husband being Albany Fetherstonhaugh (shortened to Fetherston); the names of their children and the probable order of their births are given in the father's Will, dated November 5th 1573, and therefore I have appended them in the pedigree, and added Albonie, a grandson, from the Lowther Register: Lucy married secondly, Gerard, brother of Sir Richard Lowther, and Gerard's house in Penrith has been described in our Transactions by Dr. Taylor, F.S.A., and myself. She was buried at Penrith, December 30th, 1596. Winifred, the third daughter, married Anthony Blenco or Blencow, of Blencow, and by him had, at least, three children, of whom Anthony, the beneficiary under Thomas Dudley's Will, was the second.

Returning to Richard, the eldest son of Thomas, he married Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Sandford, of Askham, and by her had two sons and four daughters, Edmund and Robert, Elizabeth, Ann, Jane, and Grace; beyond the names of these daughters I know nothing.

That Robert the second son was married, and had a son of the same name, we learn from a Deed of Entail* of the Yanwath estate, executed by Richard in favour, first, of his son and heir Edmund; next, on failure of male heirs, of Thomas, second son of Edmund; then in like manner of John, third son, with the same stipulations; then of

* Lowther Papers.

Henry,

Henry, fourth son of Edmund ; then of Thomas, brother of Richard ; then of Robert, son and heir of Robert brother of Edmund. There are two curious points to notice in this sequence; the first is the omission of Edmund's eldest son Richard, which, however, is sufficiently accounted for by his having become a Roman Catholic priest ; the other is the placing of the brother Thomas in the reversion before Robert the grandson. Richard is mentioned* as having been present at the Quarter Sessions at Appleby, subsequent to 9th Eliz. (1567), and the only other notice I am able to add referring to him is that an Inq. P.M., was held at Temple Sowerby, May 4th, 1593, when it was found that he died at Yanwath, January 1st preceding, and that Edmund, who was then aged fifty years and more, was his son and heir.†

Edmund Dudley married Catherine, one of the three coheiresses of Cuthbert Hutton, of Hutton John ; his first cousin, Thomas Sandford, married Anne another sister, and Mary became the wife of Andrew Hudleston, who being a younger son of the Millom House, took the ancient dwelling of Hutton John. I have enumerated the four sons of Edmund ; John, the second son, was a lawyer and married Frances, the base daughter and heiress of Sir Christopher Pickering, and she was subsequently the wife of Cyprian Hilton, of Burton ; through her that family obtained the Ormside estate. Dorothy, the eldest daughter, married, in 1599, Bernard Kirkbride of Ellerton ; the second daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1564; Winifred, the third, was born in 1565 ; and it is stated that there were three other daughters of whose names I am ignorant. These dates have been kindly supplied to me by Maxwell Lyte, Esq., from the Rydal manuscripts which seem to suggest that there was another child, Barras? born in 1561. There

* Nicolson and Burn's Histy of Westd. and Cumbd., vol. i., p. 585.
† Lowther Papers.

was

was an ancient family of the name of Barwise, which springing from Westmorland became seated in Cumberland, and the name is yet locally pronounced Barras, but I know of no connection between the families. In 1596 there was a Settlement and Covenant of marriage* between Edmund Dudley and M. Middleton on behalf of Thomas, eldest son of the former, and a daughter of the latter, and the parties were married at Askham, January 30th of that year. As a special Livery† was granted to Thomas Dudley in the year 1614, that was probably on the occasion of the death of his father Edmund.

Thomas by his wife Middleton, had, at least, four children; Edmund, born November 5th, 1597, who died young; Mary, born December 7th, 1600, who married Israel Fielding; Catherine, born May 7th, 1605; and Christopher, born December 17th, 1607, who succeeded his father.

He married firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Snowdon, Bishop of Carlisle, and secondly, Agnes, daughter of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith, who on failure of the direct line succeeded to the ancient family estate of Rydal. Agnes bore a daughter, Mary, who died young, and Christopher, the last of his line, sold Yanwath to Sir John Lowther of Lowther, February 12th, 1654,‡ and on September 10th, 1656, Sir John granted him a lease for life of the same.§ I cannot find the date of his death but his wife, Agnes, survived him, and made her Will April 19th, which was proved at Carlisle, October 10th, 1671; a copy of it will be found in the Appendix. It does not supply much information with regard to the Dudleys, but it does as to her own family, the Flemings, and is additionally interesting and important on account of her benefaction to Barton Parish.

* Lowther Papers.
† Lowther Papers.
‡ Lowther Papers.
§ Lowther Papers.

She

She wrote a poetic epitaph, not without merit, on her brother, John Fleming, who was buried in Kirkland church, and in it she gives evidence of at least some knowledge of Latin. Perhaps the rhyming epitaphs on her father and mother in the same church are specimens of her early muse.

I am indebted for much information embodied in this and the preceding paper to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lonsdale, who kindly permitted me to inspect the Yanwath documents at Lowther Castle; to Maxwell Lyte, Esq., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, to Edward Bellasis, Esq., Lancaster Herald; to J. Challenor Smith, Esq., of Somerset House; to the Rev. Canon Weston, vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, and the Rev. Thomas Hodson, vicar of Barton; and I must add, that with all thiskind assistance I could not, residing as I as I have been in Italy, have written these brief and insufficient papers but for the constant help afforded me in verifying references, &c., by the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., and the Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., vicar of Wreay.

APPENDIX.

Will of Alice Ratclyffe, 1554.

In the name of God Amen. The laste daye of the monethe of Marche in the yere of our Lorde god a Thousande fyve hundrethe fiftie and fowre And in the fyrste yere of the Reige of our soueraigne Lady Mary by the grace of god of Englande ffraunce and Ireland Quene defendor of the faithe and in earthe of the Churche of Englande and also of Irelande the supreme head. I dame Alice Ratclyffe of the Citie of Newe Sar̄ (Salisbury) in the Countie of Wiltes Widowe beinge hole of bodie and of good and parfytte remembrance thankes be given to Almightie god doo ordeyne and make this my testament conteyninge my last will in maner and forme followinge ffirst I bequeathe my soule to Almightie god to our Ladye seynte Mary the Virgyn and to all holye Company of heaven, And my bodye to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Sar̄ in a Chapell ther of seynt Laurence as nighe to my brother Mr. Richarde Dudley his Tombe as may be. Also I will that euery Mr. Residensarie dwellinge within the close of the said Cathedrall churche that will come to my buryall shall have iijs. iiijd. And every preest

preest dwelling within the close aforesaide, and every preest of seynt Thomas th appostell in Sar̃ that wilbe at my buryall shall have xxd. Also I will that there shalbe geven in the daye of my buryall in halfe peny breade to the poore people the some of fyve poundes. Also I will that xiii poore men shall haue every of theym a blacke gowne at my buryall. Also I will that in the daye of my monethes mynde there shalbe given in sherts and smocks of Canvas to poore people the some of Tenne poundes. Also I will that there shalbe given at my Twelve monthes mynde in lyke manr to the poore people in the Northe wtin my lordeship in sherts & smocks of Canvas the some of tenne pounds. Also I give and bequeathe to my brother Mr. Doctor George Dudley one standinge Cuppe of siluer gilte with a cover. Also I giue and bequeathe to my Nephue Richard Dudley one goblet of siluer and gilte withoute a cover. Also I give and bequeathe to my Neice Elizabethe Dudley fyve pounds in money. Also I give and bequeathe to my Nevewe Mr. John Rateclif one goblet of siluer and gilt with a cover. And to my Neice his wief a frocke of blacke damaske. Also I giue and bequeathe to euery of my Tennts dwellinge in the Northe halfe one yeres Rent. Also I will that where as my Nevewe Mr. Henry Wrastley owethe me apon a Siluer Pott and two Siluer Cuppes with two covers the some of xviij lb. That he shall haue the saide Pott and Cuppes ageyne to hym wthoute any thinge payinge for the same. And I giue and bequeathe to my Neece his wief five marks in money. And I giue and bequeathe to fowre sonnes and twoe doughters of the said Mr. Henry Warstley to every of theym xls. Also where Robert Wilson of Crukinge Kendall in the Countie of Westmland Clothier dothe owe unto me Seaven score poundes of lawfull money of Englande as by apayre of Indentures of defesannce vpon a Statute marchannt betwene me the saide Alice Ratcliffe and the said Robert Wilson made bearinge date the daye and yere above in this present testament mencioned more playnly it dothe and may appere. I will that after my decease all the saide Seaven score pounds of money shalbe paid and bestowed yerely by the said Robert Wilson his heires Executours admistrators and assignes or by one of them in fyndinge a preest for to praye for my husbande Sr John Ratcliffe's soule Knight deceased my soule and all Christien soules vpon the Sondaies and holy daies wtin the parishe churche of Crostwayte. And vpon the workyng daies wtin the Chapell of Keswyke. And I will that Sr Chrofer Alenson that is now my Chaplayne shalbe the stipendarie preste for the same so longe as the said Sevean score poundes of money will paye his stipende yerely after five pounds by the yere (if he do lyve as longe). And if it fortune the said Sr Chrofer Alanson to dye before the said Seven score pounds be all paide after the saide stipende of five poundes by the year Then I will that myne Executrix and thexecutours or assignes of my said Executrix shall appoynte one other honest prest to be a Chapllyne for the same vntill the hole some of the said Seaven score pounds be all paide after the said Rate of fyve poundes by the yere. Also where Richarde ffeelde brewer of Sal̃ oweth me vpon a bill the some of fyve marks when he payeth the said money Then I will he shall have xls. Also I give and bequeathe to Chrofer Harryson Tailor fyve marks which he oweth me. Also I gyve hym one fether bedd one bolster one paire of sheets one paire of blanketts one pott and one panne. Also I will and bequeathe to the Pishe churche works of Crostwhat xls. Also to the mayntennce of the Chapell of Seynt John within the same parishe xls. Also to the mayntennce of the Chapell of Withbone xls. Also I giue and bequeathe to the works of the Cathedrall churche of Sar̃ xxs. Also to the churche works of Saynt Thomas thappostle in Sar̃ xxs. To the church works of Seynte Edmunde

xxs.

xxs. To the churche works of seynte Marteyn xvs. Also to the mayntennce of the Trinitie house in Sar̃ xls. Also I giue and bequeathe to the poore people of the beaden rowe in Sar̃ xxs. Also I giue & bequeathe to my Chapleyne Sir Chrofer Alanson Twentie pounds in money with a Chales and a vestment. Also I giue and bequeathe to my servante Gefferey Waythe Ten pounds in money. Also to my servante Margaret Byrkehodd tenne pounds in money a gowne of blacke clothe and a Kyrtell of worstede. Also I giue and bequeathe to Joane Matson of Linesbury xxs. Also wheare my nevewe John Ratclyffe dothe owe unto me fourtie pounds. I will that the said John shall paye vnto the mayntennce of the said Chappell of Saynte John C.s. To the mayntennce of the said Chappell of Withbone C.s. And vnto the poore people of the same Lordshipe C.s. And the residue of the said some of fourtie poundes I do frely remytt and forgive vnto the said John Ratclyffe my Nevewe. And where also Nicholas Story owith me vpon a Chales and a payre of beads xlvis. viiid. When he payeth the same money Then he shall haue of myne Executrix xxs. Also I give and bequeathe to Richard Poorey vicar with in the close of Sar̃ a white siluer goblet. The residue of all my goodes not given ne bequethed my ffuneralls debts and legacies parformyd and paide I give and bequeathe to my Cosyn Dorothe Irton whom I make my sole Executrix to vse and dispose the same frely as her owne goodes for her welthe and proffytt. And I do make and ordeyne to be my Supervisours of this my last will and Testament my goode Lorde Bishopp of Sar̃ that nowe ys my Nevewe Mr. Henry Wrastley gentilma and Mr. Thomas Chaffyn thelder and I do give and bequeathe to euery of my said supvisours Tenne poundes in money. Witnes to this my Last will and testament John Hooper gentilman Robert Eyer and Richard Holte with other moo.

Alice Ratclyfe.

P̃ me Johem Hooper vt testis, by me Robt Eyer. Per me Ricardum Holte.

Proved at London on the 5th of July 1554 by Christopher Robynson procurator̃ Executr̃ in hmoi Testamento noiat.

Will of John Dudley.

In the name of God amen the father the son and of the holy ghost. The xxvth daie of Marche in the year of oure lord god a thowsande fyve hundreth threscore and eightene. And in the twentithe yeare of the reigne of oure most gracious sovereigne ladye Elizabethe by the grace of God queene of England ffraunce and Irelande defender of the faithe &c. I John Dudley of Stoke Newingtonne in the countie of Middx. esquier, beinge in good healthe and perfecte remembrance (thanckes be unto allmightie god) Doe make and declare this my laste will and testamente in writinge as well concerninge the dispocitionne of all my Landes, tenements, & hereditamte whatsoeuer, As also of all my gooddes, cattels, leases, and debtes, in forme followinge (that is to say), But first & principaly I render my lief and sowle into the handes of allmighte god, trustinge in his mercie promised and shewed in thee deathe of Jhesus Christe oure lorde and saviour, And by him to be made an inheritor of the kingedome of heauen. My bodye I will to be buried in the churche or chauncell of Newingtonne aforesaide in suche place and in suche order as to the discretionne of my welbeloved wiefe shalbe

shalbe thoughte meete and conveniente (Yf hereafter duringe my naturall lief I shall not otherwise appointe the same) wch I will shalbe donne withoute any glorious vaine pompe or shewe to the worlde, or anye greate chardge to be bestowed in or aboute my funeralle, (otherwise then decent, meete and comelye, at the discretionnes of my said wief and Supervisors of this my laste Will and testamente. Also I will and devize all my landes, tenements, and hereditaments, withe theire apprtenunces in the countie of Kente, and in the Cittie of Canterburie to be sould by suche persone or persones to whome I have before this tyme conveyed and assured the same, onelie to the intente to paie my debtes, and satisfie the small legacies hereafter appointed by this my last will and testamente. And I will and devise all and everye somme and sommes of money that shall arise by reasonne of the sale of the premises or anye parte or percell of the same to be paide and delyvered to the executors or executor of this my laste will and testamente, towards the paymente of my debts and satisfying of my said legacies, All wch legacies I will and require shalbe taken oute of the sale of the premises and not of any other landes, goods, or catells wch I shall have at the tyme of my deceasse. And all the residewe of my landes, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever within the Realme of englande, I will and devise to Elizabeth my welbeloved wief for terme of her lief. And I will and bequeathe to the righte hounorable and my singuler good lorde and Maister Therle of Leicester one hundrethe poundes of lawfull englishe monneye, the wch I will to be converted & chaunged into somme conveniente pece of plate, whervppon I will my Armes to be engraven, and placed by the good discrecon of my said wieffe, and so to be delyvered vnto the said Erle in remembraunce of me, and in discharge and cleringe of my conscience before ullmightie god, for all thinges that hathe or mighte either by negligence or forgetfulnes escape in anye of my Accompts or reconinges touchinge or concerninge my carefull and willinge service bestowed vppon his good Lordshippe, and about his busynes and affayres (if anye suche thinge hathe happened to be) whereof I am ignoraunte. Also I geve and bequeathe to the Countes of Warwick my singuler good Ladye the whole sute of hangings in my litell Galorie nere the greate chamber doore, besechinge her to stande good ladye to my poore wief and childe, and to ayde & assiste theme in tyme of theire neede (if any occasionne shall serve). Also I geve and bequeathe to Sir William Cordell Knighte Mr. of the Rolles my especiall good frende a standinge salte withe a cover guilte withe a button of christall or some othr peece of plate, of that valewe or more, at my wyves discrecionne. And I geve to Thomas Bromeley esquier solicitor generall to her maiestie a peece of plate worthe tenne poundes. And I geve and bequeathe to my brother Thomas Dudleye for thee brotherlie love which I beare vnto him fyve hundreth marckes of lawfull englishe monneye. To my brother Richarde Dudley vppon the like considerationne a geldinge my seconde beste garmente and a Cuppe of silver all guilte withe a cover to it called a Mawdelings Cuppe wch was gevenne to me by Thearle of Cumberlande. Also I geve and bequeathe to Anthonye Blenkow fortie poundes. To my Nephewe and godsonne John ffetherstone twentie poundes. To John Huttonne twentie poundes, To Jane ffetherstonne fortie poundes, To John ffishborne tenne poundes, And to Margaret Meabecke my servant in recopence of her Paines bestowed vppon my daughter sixe poundes thirtene shillinges fower pence. Also I geve and bequeathe to Gilbert Simpsonne my servaunt fyve poundes. To Richard ffishborne three poundes sixe shillings eighte pence. And to everie other of my servaunts as well

well menne as womenne that shall serve me at the tyme of my deceasse (other then suche to whome I haue appointed speciall legacies) one whole yeares wages to be paide vnto theme by my executors within thre mounethes after my deceasse. And I will and bequeathe to Edmunde Duddeleye all my lease and terme of yeares wch I nowe haue in Perithe Milles vppon condicionne that he the saide Edmunde shall paie yearlie duringe the saide tearme of yeares vnexpired to George Blenkewe my servaunte fyve poundes half yearlie, and also shall within twoe mounethes after my deceasse vpponne reasonable requeste to be made by the saide George become bounde with sufficiente suretie to the said George for the trewe paymente of the saide somme of fyve poundes to be paide as aforesaide. All wch if he the said Edmunde shall refuse to doe and performe Then I will and bequeathe the same lease and tearme of years to my saide wief withe and vppon the like condicionne (exceptinge sureties). And I geve also to the saide George twentie poundes in readye mouneye. Also I geve and bequeathe to Mr. Smithe Customer of London in remembraunce of the greate love and longe frendshippe that hathe bene betweene vs, my beste garmente, and one pece of plate withe a couer guilte with mother of pearle. Also I will and devize towardes the mainteynannce of the schole at Heygate in the Countie of Midd. whereof I am an Assistaunte or governor one Annuitie or Yearlie rente of fortie shillings foreeuer to be issuinge or goinge oute of a tenemente withe thappurtenannces in Newingtonne Streete nowe in the occupacionne of Willm Skynner shooemaker, to be paide half yearlie withe full power and good and lawfull authoritie to the Gounors and Assistants of the said schole and euerie of them theire successors and assignes from tyme to tyme forever to distreyne for the same Annuitie or Yearlie Rent of fortie shillinges, and the arrerages of the same yf it shall fortune the same to be vnpaide at the tyme appoincted. Also I geve to the poore people of the prishe of Newingtonne to be bestowed at my wyves discrecion three Pounds sixe shillings eighte pence. Also I geve and bequeath towardes the repairinge of the highe waye in Islington lane tenne poundes to be bestowed by the appoinctmente of my good frende and neighboure Maister Richthorne & John ffisheborne bayley of Newingtonne if theie or either of theme shalbe then lyvinge, and shall dwell in Newingtonne or Islingtonne. Also I geve to my old ffriende Edmunde Downinge the writer hereof twentie poundes requiringe him for ye olde good frendshippe that hath bene betweene vs to be aidinge comfortinge and assistinge to my good wief and daughter in all tyme of neede, as theire cawse shall require, and as one good freende shoulde and oughte to doe for another, and in suche sorte as I my self woulde doe for him and his if he weare absente or deade. All the resedue of my gooddes, chattells, plate, Jewells, howsholdstuffe readye mouneye, stocke and store whatsoever herein or by theise presents not gevenne bequeathed or appointed I will and bequeathe to Elizabethe my welbeloved wieffe, and Anne my oneleye daughter equallie to be devided betweene theme. And I make and ordeyne by theise presents my saide wife and daughter executors of this my laste will and testamente. And also doe by theise presents make and ordeyne the right honourable my singuler good Lorde and Maister Therle of Leicester, and my speciall good freende Sr. William Cordell Knighte Mr. of the Rolls supervizors of this my laste will and testamente beseechinge theme to take vppon them the care and charge of the care and charge of the same, as my speciall truste is in theme, and speciallie my good Lorde and Mr. therle of Leicester, and the rather for and in considerationne of the longe trewe and faithfull service wch I haue donne to him and his ffather, beseechinge him also

also to be good to my saide wief and childe as my truste is in him. In witnes hereof I haue cawsed theise prsents to be writtenne, and to everie sheete haue subscribed my name, and lastlie sette my seale the daie and yere above writtenne.

JOHN DUDDELEYE. (L.S.)

Subscribed and sealed as the deede
of the saide John Duddeleye in ye
prsence of
Edmunde Downinge.

Proved at London 27th of April 1581 by Christopher Smithe (notary) and Elizabeth Duddeley widow.

Sentenca pro valore testamenti Johis Dudley defunct.

Dispute between Elizabeth Dudley relict & Executrix of John Dudley on the one part & Thomas Dudleye of the City of London Esq. & Edmunde Dudleye son of Richarde Dudleye on the other part. . . . . The Sentence was read on Thursday 27th Aprll 1581.

Will of Thomas Dudley.

In the name of God amen Whereas it is every Christian man's dutye to remember and to provide for deathe whiche is the end of all mortalitye I Thomas Dudley of London Esquyer being sicke in bodye but of good and perfecte remembraunce thancks be to god doe declare my Last will and testament in manner and forme hereafter following And ffirst I commend my Sowle into the handes of Almighty god Beseeching his heavenly goodnes for the Love of his onely sonne our Savyour Jesus Christ And for the meritts of his deathe and passion to receiue the same into his holye protection And my Bodye I committ to be buryed in the earthe from whence it came in such place and in such manner as shall seeme most fitt by the discreacon of my Executor hereafter named. And towching those worldly goods wherof it hathe pleased god in mercye to make me a Steward not in any greate abundannce but farre above my deserving I giue and bequeathe as followeth ffirst I giue and devise vnto my welbeloued nephewe Anthonye Blincowe Doctor of Lawe to him and to his heires for ever all my Lande whiche I have either in Warwickshire or in any other place within the Realme of England. Provided allwayes and my Will is that my saide nephewe according to the trust whiche I repose in him above all men Living shall sell the saide Lande and all and every parcell thereof to the best value that he conveniently can and shall discharge my debts so farre as the money received for the same Lande will extende. And whereas my debts are greate, and my principall care and desyre is to haue the same discharged in as good sorte as maye be I giue vnto my saide nephewe all my goods Leases and Chattells whatsoever and doe nominate and ordayne him my saide nephewe my onely Executor of this my Last will and testament nothing doubting but as I haue ever loved and estemed him my saide nephewe above all other my kinsmen or frendes

frendes so he wilbe carefull to see my debts paide so faire as my goods shalbe sufficient to answere the same. In wittnesse whereof I haue to theis presents sett my hande and seale the sixtenthe of September 1593.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of vs
Hippocrates Dotthen.
Ph. Lappe.
William Smithes marke.
Xpopher Strundall.

T. DUDLEY. L.S.

Proved at London on the 30th of Oct. 1593.
"Juramento mri Thome Redman notarii publici procuris Anthonii Blincowe."

Will of Agnes Dudley, 1671.

In the name of God, Amen. The nineteenth Day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God One Thousand six hundred seaventy and one I Agnes Dudley of Yeanwath in the County of Westmorland Widdow doe make my Last Will and Testament as followeth And First I most humbly comend my soul into the hands of Allmighty God hopeing through ye meritts of our Lord Jesus Christ my Redeemer to receive pardon of my Sins and Acceptance with him through his beloved and my body to be buried in Barton Church And as for my Temporal Estate I give and bequeath it in manner following Considering with myselfe how much I am obliged to Allmighty God for his infinite mercyes towards me and not knowing better how to show my thankfulness for the same then by contributeing a Widdowes mite towards the better maintenance of his service and reliefe of ye poore I doe give and bequeath to my Loving and well beloved Nephew Daniell Fleming of Rydall In the County of Westmerland Esq And to my Cousen Thomas Braythwt of Ambleside in the County aforesd Esqr and to my Nephew Henry Brougham of Scales in the County of CumberLand gent and unto John Harrison Vicar of the parish of Barton in ye County of Westmoreland Clerke and to the Heires and possessors of Rydall Hall Ambleside Hall and Henry Brougham's house of Scales and to the Vicar of Barton for the time being the sume of Two Hundred Pounds of Lawfull English money in trust to be Layed out and bestowed upon a purchase of Lands of inheritance to be purchased in their names in Trust and the profitts thereof to goe one halfe to ye said John Harrison Vicar of Barton for ye time being and his Successors for ever. And the other Moyety or halt thereof to the use and reliefe of the Aged Poore and Decrepit impotent psons of the parish of Barton to be payed and distributed unto them upon ye ninth Day of September next ensueing after my decease by equall proportions, yearly and for ever at the discretion of the Owners and possessors of Rydal Hall Ambleside Hall And ye house of Scales aforesd And the Vicar or Curate of ye parish of Barton for ye time Being And the said Gift of Two Hundred Pounds with the use of it to the Endes aforesaid to be upon the first payment thereof to ye use aforesaid Registered in ye Register booke of the said church of Barton ye better to prevent all mistakes and misconversion. And my mind and Will is that untill the said Lands

Lands be soe purchased for ye uses aforesd ye yearly Interest of ye said moneys shall be yearly payed as abovesd viz: the one halfe to the Vicar of Barton for ye time being for ye bettering of his maintenance and the other halfe to the Aged poor and Decrepit Impotent psons of ye parish of Barton Abovesd Alsoe I give and bequeath unto my Sister Dorothy Hudlestone Twenty poundes And to Agnes Huddleston her daughter Fifty Poundes, and to Dudley Senhouse son of Mr. John Senhouse of Netherhall Twenty Pounds. Alsoe I give unto my Nephew John Brougham One Hundred Poundes. Alsoe I give unto my nephew Major William Flemming my Godson Twenty Poundes And to my Cousin William Fleming of Rydall one great booke which was my fathers And to my Neece Mrs. Barbary Fleming five poundes And to my Sister Mrs. Alice Fleming five poundes ~~and to her Sister Katherine~~ to buy each of them a Ring Alsoe I give to my Cousin And Goddaughter Mrs. Alice Fleming five pounds and to her Sister Katherine five pounds; And to Mary Wybergh Daughter to my neece Agnes Wybergh Twenty Poundes And to Dudley Brougham son to my Nephew Christopher Twenty Poundes And to my Cousin Bernard Kirkbride Esq., five poundes; And to my Cousin Jane his wife forty shillings to buy each of them a Ring. And to my Cousen Mrs. Mary Braythwt of Burneside five poundes And to my Cousin Mr. Edmund Sandford three poundes and to Margarett his Sister Twenty Shillings: All ye rest of my Goods and Chattells Debts Rents and Personall Estate I give to my Loving and Well beloved Daniel Fleming Esq and Roger Fleming of Conyston Gent whom I doe Constitute and make my Joynt Executors of this my Last Will and Testament; Whom I doe request and desire to make a publiq: and Free Sale of such Saleable goods as shall after my decease Come into their Handes And Lastly I doe constitute and appoint Mr. John Ambrose of Lowick parson of Grassemoor and John Harrison Vicar of Barton Clerke as Supervisors of this my last Will and Testament And for theire care and paines herein doe give unto either of them five poundes a piece In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & Seale ye day and yeare first above written.

AGNES DUDLEY.

Sealed signed published and
delivered in ye presence of
William Walker mrke M jurat.
Robert Ion mrke jurat.
John Soulby mrke O.
John Harrison clerke jurat.

(Seal on red wax: on a shield, a lion rampant; a knight's helmet over same but crest broken. Apparently in John Harrison's writing).

Apud Penreth decimo die mensis Octobris Anno Dom 1671 Probatum fuit huid testamt &c &c Danieli Fleming arm & Rogero Fleming gent.

Memorandum respecting Mrs. Agnes Dudley's bequest from Barton Parish Church Documents.

Noat & observe. The sum of £200 was given to the within named four Trustees their heirs & successers In trust to be laid out & bestowed upon it purchase of Lands of Inheritance to be purchased in their names in trust And the profits thereof

thereof one half to the Viccar & the other half to the poore of the parish on the 9th day of September yearly And untill the said Lands be so purchased for the uses afforsaid the yearly intrest to be paid & applyed to the Viccar & poore. Now seing that such A purchase of Lands was never made It remains in the hands of the heirs & successers to pay intrest for the said £200 for the said uses and as no other persons or parties are deputed to Receive the said money & purchase lands therewith And as it hath continued in their hands about 80 years and they have paid the yearly intrest for it they ought in Discharge of their Trust to pay the full statute intrest for the said £200 or else make such A purchase as may answer the true intent & designe of the Testator &c. But for some years last past the steward Mr. Knott of Ridall Hall Refuseth to pay the full intrest & Did order their farmer John Rigg of Kntmoore hall to pay but £9 A year for intrest.

A copy of the Receipt signed & sent for the year 1751 September the 9th 1751. Then Received of John Rigg of Kentmeer Hall The summ of nine pounds in full by the order of the heirs of Mr. Daniell fleeming deceased By vertue of the last Will & Testament of Mrs. Agnes Dudley of Yanwath Hall deceased one half or moiety due to the Viccar of Barton and the other halt due to the poore of Barton parrish we say Received by Jacob Thomson, Thomas Wilkinson, Thomas Denison.

On the 26th of Novembr 1752 Sr William fleming of Ridall Told Thomas Wilkinson of Tirrill That the above money is charged or chargable upon Kentmeer Hall Estate And that the farmer . . . . . Rigg is obliged to pay the Intrest to Barton &c.

ART. XXIV.—*Some Account of Sir John Lowther, Baronet, of Whitehaven, from Original Sources.* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.

Read at Ulverston, September 13th, 1887.

SIR John Lowther, only surviving son of Sir Christopher Lowther, of Whitehaven, Lord of the Manor of Saint Bees, succeeded to the estates and baronetcy in his infancy, on the death of his father, intestate, in April 1644. He was baptized at St. Bees, Nov. 20, 1642, but it would almost appear from subsequent dates that circumstances may have delayed his baptism, unusual though it was at this period, and that he may have been a year or two old at this time. He had an only sister named Frances after their mother, who was Frances, coheiress of the Lancasters of Sockbridge and Hartsopp Halls, Westmoreland, and who married to her second husband John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh Hall. Of the infancy and early childhood of Sir John I know nothing. The earliest notice I have found of him is an entry in the "Administration Act Book of the Province of Canterbury" at Somerset House, Vol. ii., Fo. 71.

1653/4 March Sir Christopher Lowther the fourteenth day a Commission issued forth unto Henry Mill the Guardian lawfully assigned of John Lowther & Francis Lowther ye n^r^all & lawfull children of S^r^ Christopher Lowther late of Whitehaven in y^e^ County of Cumberland Barr^t^ deceased To administer y^e^ Goods Chells & debts of y^e^ s^d^ dec^d^ during y^e^ Minoritie & to the use of y^e^ s^d^ John Lowther and Francis Lowther Minors for that Dame Elianor Lowther his mother hath renounced y^e^ s^d^ Adxon. Inventary Exted 31 March.

The manner in which Dame Elianor Lowther, (*née* Fleming), is mentioned might easily mislead; she was the mother of Sir Christopher and grandmother of Sir John; his mother may have forfeited her natural and legal claim to

to the guardianship and administration by marrying a second time soon after her husband's death, and so Dame Elianor may have obtained the grant. She died Nov. 16, 1659, having survived her husband 22 years, and must therefore have attained a great age, and probably at this time her health and capacity may have been failing; and as at the period of renunciation there were still several years of the minority to run, and the estate being one of peculiar importance, it might well have been thought desirable that a more vigorous intellect should take the charge. I have no idea who Henry Mill was.

From this period till 1657 there is another blank, but in that year we find him, though very young, on the eve of taking that position to which his rank and wealth entitled him, for an entry occurs in the Entrance Book of Balliol College, Oxford, under date

Sept. 26, 1657. Dns Johan: Lowther Baronettus De Lowther in Comit. Westmorlando admissus est Socio-Commensalis.

There is a peculiarity in this entry which I shall have occasion to refer to hereafter and explain.

There is preserved at Whitehaven Castle, an old manuscript book giving an account of Sir John Lowther's expenditure for a certain period, the items of which well illustrate the prices of the time. The book is about eighteen inches long by six broad; the debit entries occupy fourteen pages, and the credit are on, but do not fill, two. Some of the latter entries have I think, from the way in which they are worded, been made by Sir John himself, but none of the debit ones, which, I believe, have been partly, if not wholly, entered by his tutor, Mr. John Good. Dress and expenses of living and, especially, of travelling, constitute the majority of the latter entries; but books, and those of solid character, were more frequently purchased than I have indicated by my extracts. I notice none of anything like loose literature, but the era for that pestilent

pestilent form of writing only commenced with the "glorious restoration." The book begins with the entry, "Sir John Lowther's account since Michaelmas 1657 at which time he came to Oxon"; then follow the entries of various items of expenditure from Michaelmas to Christmas including his outfit, amounting to £57 08 05. Next I abstract the sum of his expenses from Christmas 1657 to Lady Day 1658, £42 06 00, wherein is comprised a special entry

For a dinner for Dr. Langbaine, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Lamplugh and ye Mr. & Fellows of Baliol College £4 09 08.

This entry is very noteworthy in every respect. For a youth of 16 to have entertained such a company of dons would be sufficiently remarkable, but Gerald Langbaine, the then Provost of Queen's, who may be said to have left his mark on the literature of the time, was born at Barton Kirk, in the same parish in which Sockbridge Hall, Sir John's manorial residence, was situated. He died within two months of this festive meeting, and was succeeded by Mr. Barlow, another guest, born at Orton in Westmerland, and therefore also well known to the Lowther family. He was promoted at a later period to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, and was called by his enemies "Bishop of Bugden," because they accused him of shutting himself up in his palace there and neglecting his episcopal duties. Thomas Lamplugh was a younger brother of Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton Hall, who had married Sir John's sister Frances. He was Bishop of Exeter at the time William of Orange landed at Torbay, and as Macaulay says "then set off in terror for London," when James promptly rewarded him for his loyalty by the gift of the long vacant Archbishoprick of York. Returning from this digression I abstract a summary of expenses from Lady Day to Midsummer 1658, £31 12 09 (including a dinner at Mr. Barlow's 0 06 6); expenses from Midsummer to Michaelmas 1658, £34 00 4; expenses

expenses from Michaelmas to November 20, 1658, £31 16 02. On November 22, Sir John left Oxford, I think, finally as a student, and went to London, only remaining there until early in December when he set out for Swillington in Yorkshire, the seat of his uncle Mr. Wm. Lowther; who, together with a Mr. Busfield (probably a brother-in-law of the latter, as he had married Jane daughter of William Busfield, of Leeds, Merchant), accompanied him via Harwood, Skipton, and Meybourne, the seat of his cousin, Richard Lowther, to Lowther; reaching there probably for Christmas, for the first entry afterwards is dated January 7th. On the 17th of that month he started

On his first journey to Cumberland,

after an entry of what he gave to the servants at Lowther for vales, as such donations were called, and were then looked upon even more as a right and were infinitely more exorbitant than they are in our own day. Sir John travelled, I presume, on horseback, the usual mode in those days, via Keswick to Whitehaven, whence he proceeded to Lamplugh where his mother, then the wife of John Lamplugh, lived. We next find him again at Meyburne, where he "paid to servants 4/." On February 7th he was at Hartsop, of which manor he was Lord, and on the 11th at Sockbridge Hall, also, as above stated, his own property. On March 19th, having again returned to Whitehaven, there occurs an entry "to ye Clarke at St. Bees for drink 6d." March 21st he was at Lamplugh, whence that day he went to Cockermouth and on the following to Ripton, the seat of Richard Lamplugh, his brother-in-law; "to ye servants at Ripton 4/." From thence he went to "Pereth," and on the 29th, "to the servants at Lowther 15/6." Ever on the move, he was at Brough on the 30th, and thence, by Katrick, Kerthington, Wetherby, Tadcaster, Yorke, and Leeds, came again to Swillington where he remained

remained till April 21st, when on leaving he gave "to the servants at Swillington 11/." Once more on the 27th he was at Whitehaven, where his stay was brief, and after being at Lamplugh and Lowther, on May 6th, the entry "to the servants at Meybourne 3/," and on the following day "for a grey horse bought there £09 00 00," shows another visit to his cousin Richard. On the 12th his bill at Sherburn was 6/, on the 14th that at Pontefract 7/6, and on the 17th, "To ye servants at Swillington 8/." He left there, in the hands of Will Jackson to pay for a mare, "a Balance of £8." He was at Doncaster the same day, and there occurs an entry then "for a girth and an Almanack there 1/2." Proceeding by way of Bawtry, Newark, Grantam, Wansford, Huntington, Cambridge, and Waltham, on "May 21st this day returned to London." During all this time, and through all this wandering, every expense of the most minute nature is carefully entered and summed up nearly monthly though not always strictly to the month. The expenses seem to have been paid by Sir John's servant, Sam Henning, on whose account an entry frequently occurs; "for Sam's weekly board wages 6/." To resume somewhat in point of time but to change the character of the extracts,

June 14 Tobacco &c and for a letter to Mr. Lamplugh 1/3. 17th Epicurus's Morals 30d. Road's Anatomy 2/. 31st for Castellio Armesius, Verstegan 00 09 08.

About the end of July Sir John went into Norfolk, no doubt to visit the Hares, relatives of his future wife.

Oct. 12, to Mr. Torriano Italian Master £01 00 00. To Mr. Bettie Dancing Master £01 00 00. Nov. 2, For Daniel & Trussel with Bacon's Henry VII., 11/. 28th For Grotius de Studiis 3/. December ye 5th Cookes Institut 4th part 7/. 26th Cooks bill for Christmas Day 6/.

Rather a curious conjunction of cooks. On the 27th, Sir John

John was at Hatfield, at Grantham on the 30th, and at Swillington January 5th, where he remained till the 19th, then giving

To the servants at Swillington £01 00 00.

quite an extraordinary donation. Omitting much we come

March 30, 1660, To the men servants at Akeron Bank 9/.

Acorn Bank in Westmerland was the seat of John Dalston, Esq., a distant relative. Thence he went, by way of Kendal and Amblestead, to Ireby in April and returned by Amblestead.

April 29th, The Catalogue of the Compounders 1/6.

This was a list of individuals, and fines levied, which would come very closely home to him; for his uncle Sir John of Lowther was down for a fine of £1,500, his uncle William of Swillington had paid £200, and his relation Richard Lowther of Ingleton, who had bravely defended Pomfret Castle, suffered more than either. Sir John's minority during the troubled period had saved him from such inflictions in the King's cause. The next book mentioned is "Sanderson's King Charles, 15/." "May 20, Catalogue of the King's Judges, 2/2." Note the fact that the restoration was imminent, and Sir John's mind, like that of every one else, was engaged on the execution of Charles and the expulsion of the Royal Family. Feb. 6th Sir John was at Lowther, 16th at Whitehaven, 21st at Lamplugh, then at Ripton and Workington, and in March at Kendal and Ireby. The last entry on the debit side is

1661, April 11. To my Lady Lowther to be sent for London £100 00 00.

The entries on the credit side, if not numerous, are more important in amount; and as specimens I select the following:

1657,

1659, Jany 19. Received from my Aunt Lowther at Swillington £20.

Could this be a present in view of his approaching marriage? This was evidently his last visit to Swillington before that event, which may account for the extraordinary vail given to the servants when he left.

Received in Westmorland & Cumbr. as p. page £270 12 4. Received a Legacie left my wife by her grandmother £10. Received of Sir Ralph Hare in part of my wife's portion £300. Borrowed formerly of my mother £23. 1659, 8ber. Received of father Lamplugh formerly lent him £10.

There are various receipts from his cousin North Leigh, and a further payment on account of his wife's portion, apparently credited in Sir John's mother's handwriting. The credit entries, like the debit ones, finish about April, 1661.

I have thought it well to continue my extracts from the manuscript till its termination, but I believe it makes no distinct relation of an event that occurred during the period which it covers, that is the marriage of Sir John, though it mentions his wife at a later date. That ceremony took place at Lowther, as the Parish Register informs us by the following entry,

1659, March 6, Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven and Mrs. Janne Leigh of Lowther married.

This union is a curious instance of how such affairs are brought about. Sir John's uncle, Sir John of Lowther, married to his second wife, subsequent to 1646, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Hare, of Stowe Bardolphe, Norfolk, and Widow of Wooley Leigh, of Surrey, who died c. 1642, leaving two children, Thomas and Jane. The latter, at any rate, naturally lived at Lowther, where Sir John and his sister, as wards of their grandmother, probably resided, and even after her death continued to reside with their uncle, and as a result an attachment was formed which led to this early marriage.

In

In 1660, Sir John petitioned for a confirmation of a grant for a market and fair for Whitehaven, in the prosperity of which town he had already begun to interest himself keenly. The grant had probably been made during the Protectorate, and Sir John may have doubted its legality. I subjoin the petition, to which I have failed to find any reply, but there is no doubt that the required confirmation was obtained. It is a curious fact, which almost proves the previous existence of both, that no day for either is suggested in the petition.

State Papers, Domestics, 1660 Aug. 22 Chas. II, Vol. xi N^{0} 22. (Petition of Sir John Lowther junior of Whitehaven.)

To the Kings most Excellent Maj^{tie}

The Humble Petition of S^{r} John Lowther younger of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland Bart.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petition^{rs} father (a Collonel in his late Ma^{ties} service, & a sufferer for his sake) haveing together with his Grandfather, at their owne charges erected a Peare at the Towne of Whitehaven aforesaid, off which yo^{r} Petition^{r} is owner, & bestowed soe much charge thereupon as made the same a very convenient Harbour for Shippinge, to the increase of Trade, yo^{r} Ma^{ties} Customes & the great benefitt of the Countrey.

That Navigation & the Town thereby increasinge, victualls became scarce; the Inhabitants therefore in yo^{r} Petition^{rs} minoritie, procured a Pattant for the makeinge it a Market towne, to the great accomodation of themselves the Countrey & the shippinge.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Ma^{tie} wil be pleased to give order for granting of a Patent, for setleinge the said Towne to be a Markett & a Ffaire to be kept there in such way as hath been formerly used or shalbe most convenient, and your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

At the Court at Whitehall the 21st of August 1660 His Ma^{ty} is graciously pleased to referre this Petition unto the Examination & consideration of Mr. Attorney & Mr. Solicitor Generall who are desired to certify his Ma^{ty} what they conceave fitt to be don therein.

Edw. Nicholas.

Sir John must have resided a good deal in London, for in the Register of St. Martin's in the Fields occur the following entries;

1664. Decr 25 Catherine, daughter of Sir John Lowder knt. and Dame Jane (born 25 November.) bapt.
1667. June 13th Jane daughter of Sr John Lowther and Dame Jane bapt. born 12th.

And in the Register of St. Giles in the Fields we find—

1673. Augst 5th James son of Sir John Lowther Knt. and Dame Jane, baptized.

I have not as yet found any record of the birth or baptism of his eldest son, Christopher, nor of another daughter, Elizabeth. It may be well to add here that the son, then Sir Christopher, died Oct. 2nd, 1731, and was buried on the 7th, at St. Andrew's, Holborn; and I learn from Mr. Foster's Pedigree that Jane died unmarried Feby. 27th, 1730.

In 1665, Sir John was chosen one of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of St Bees, founded by Archbishop Grindal, his father Sir Christopher having been elected a member of that body in 1630, the first commencement of a long connexion of the family with that important local institution.

In the same year he alienated to the Gale family the Old Hall in the Market Place, Whitehaven, wherein, I think, he was born; and a later erected mansion, in which I think he resided, was sold to the Addison family about this period.

About this time commences a series of petitions, warrants, grants, &c., preserved at the Record Office, which, although voluminous and numerous, are incomplete, and fail to give a connected account of all that took place with reference to the circumstances. I have stated briefly in my paper on "Whitehaven and its Old Church," how the Lowther family came into possession of the Manor of St. Bees, and that disputes as to the title continued between them and the Wybergh family for many years; but in this year another trouble arose from a claim to

to the foreshore there being advanced by the Earl of Carlingford, Sir Edward Green, and William Dyke, Esq. The former was a member of a family which, like many others, had given several lives and all their property in the service of Charles 1st, and Theobald Taafe, Viscount Taafe, created Earl of Carlingford in 1662, needed something to maintain his dignity. He obtained from the easy monarch Charles II, some grants of a very far-fetched sort, and seems to have discovered that something might be made out of a grant in a locality with which, so far as I can discover, he had no connexion whatever. I subjoin the principal documents relating to this matter. I think it probable that ultimately the claim was bought off, and that subsequently the possession of Sir John remained undisturbed.

State Papers, Domestic ; Charles II. 1665, Vol 119, N° 45.
(Petition of S^r^ J. Lowther about the soil at Whitehaven.)
To the Kings most excellent Ma^tie^

The Humble Petition of S^r^ John Lowther, Barr^t^

Sheweth That at Whitehaven in Cumberland the Soyle betwixt the high and low Water Marks has ever beene reputed parcell of that Mannor; That upon the supposition it was, your Petitioners Ancestors did erect a Peere upon the said Soile, which occasioned some buildings, upon or neare the same; That of late by vertue of an Inquisition for lands derelict by the sea etc the same are now claimed as belonging to your Ma^tie^

That your Ma^tie^ upon the said Inquisition did order a warrant to passe for the making to certaine persons a Lease of the premisses together with several other particulars therein granted

That upon notice thereof your Pet^r^ did petition your Ma^tie^ that the said Peers, Buildings and Soile might be excepted out of the said Graunt, which your Ma^tie^ for the encouragement of industry and publick workes hath beene graciously pleased to doe

Your Pet^r^ therefore humbly prayes your Ma^tie^ that for quieting him and his posterities from the like trouble hereafter and for the further strengthening and securing his Title thereto, your Ma^tie^ would bee graciously pleased to make a Graunt thereof to your Pet^r^

And your Pet^r^ as in duty shall pray &c.

Att ye Court at Whitehall Apr. 27, 1665,

His Ma^tie^ graciously remembering ye constant loyalty & sufferings of ye

ye Petrs late Father & family and enclined to gratify him in this suit, is pleased to recommend it to ye Rt. honble ye Lord High Treasurer of England & ye Lord Ashley Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider of it and to report their opinions to his Matie what may be fitly done in it for ye good of his Maties service and the gratifying ye petitioner. And then his Matie will declare his further pleasure.

Arlington.

May it please your Maty

We have heard this case of Sir John Lowther (who hath deserved well of the Crowne both in his person and family) as it was involved in those Commissions which the Lord Carlingford of the one part & Col. Grey of the other executed And upon the whole matter both in relacon to the Petitioners Interest And another of Sr (blank) Gryms we thought fit to propose to your Maty that both these persons Estates be exempted from further Inquisition And humbly leave it to your Maties grace and goodness to give the petitioner such a grant and confirmation of his present Estate as may quiet the same.

13 June 1665. J. Southampton.
Ashley.

State Papers Domestic, Charles II. 1665, May? Vol. 122, No 106.
(Petition of Sr J. Lowther concerning his salt houses etc in Whitehaven)

To the Kings most Excellt Matie

The Humble Petition of Sr John Lowther Barrt

Sheweth, That by the unjust straining of Evidence, and the cuning practice of some Comissionrs for enquiring after direlect Lands &c, an Inquisition was returned, whereby certain of yor Petrs houses, Salt houses, & Staythes at Whitehaven in Cumberland were returned to bee within the high water marke.

That at the returne thereof, upon yor petrs humble request of a Graunt of the premisses for the corroboration of his auncient Title, your Matie was graciously pleased for diverse considerations, to referre your Petrs suite to the Lord high Treasurer of England, and the Lord Ashley Chancellor of your Maties Exchequer, to consider thereof and to report to yor Matie what their Lordships should thinke might bee fitly done, for the gratifying the Petr in his suite, & the quieting from future molestations. That notwithstanding such gracious Reference, no report is yet made, whereby others became encouraged and are now Petitioning your Matie for a Graunt of the premisses.

Your

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayes that no such Graunt may passe till a Report bee made upon your Ma^ties Referrence
And your Pet^r (as in duty) will ever pray etc.

Domestic Entry Book 22, Page 177.
(Grant to Sir John Lowther)

Our Will & Pleasure is that ye forth^wth &c to passe our Grt. Seale cont Our Grt unto our Trusty & Well beloved S^r John Lowther Bart of all those severall messuages Houses or tenemts w^th all their appurtenances in the Parish of St. Bees in our County of Cumberland, now or late in the severall tenures or occupacons of Thomas Jackson, W^m Rogers, Thomas Towerson, W^m Woodall, Rob. Lashley, Thomas Britton of Hare Cragg, Oliver Wright, Rob. Branling, Tho. Gibson, Tho. Wilkinson, W^m Crosthwaite, W^m Whiteside, Tho. Britton of the hall, Rob^t Hodgson, Rowland Jackson, Jo. Lindath & Christopher Whitfield of Whitehaven or theire severall Assignee or Assignes, & the Salt houses & Staithes w^th ye ground & Soyle whereon the same are situate, And also of the Peere or Key there neare unto adjoyneing and all our lands, Tenements & hereditaments lying or being between the Highg water or low water Marke, adjoyning or belonging to the Mannor or Lordship of St. Bees in the County aforesaid, And all our Estate & Interest therein and the Revercons & Remainders thereof w^th the Rents thereunto Incident, To Hold to the same S^r John Lowther, and his heires for ever, in free and comon soccage and you are to insert in the s^d Bill all nonobstantes & Clauses requisite in this behalfe, And For soe doeing this shall be your Warrant
Given &c the 19th day of Junne 1665.

By his Maj^ties Comand
Arlington.

To Our Attorney Grall

A more formal grant under the Privy Seal was issued, dated Oxford, Nov. 10, 17 Charles II, but as it is in Latin much abbreviated, abounds in legal technicalities, and is, after all, exactly to the same purport as the foregoing document, it seem unnecessary to print it here.

State Papers, Domestic, Vol. 212, 1667, No. 11.
(Lord Carlingford &c).

Upon his Ma^ts referrence March ye 13th, 1666, signified by Mr. Secretary Morrice upon the Peticon of Theobalde Earle of Carlingford, S^r. Edward Green, Bart., and William Dyke, Esq., praying his Ma^tie to make good his Intendmt to them to Resume the grant to Sir John Lowther or so much as relates to Whitehaven etc., unlesse he

he will give to the value thereof to the petrs and to referr it to ye Lord Ashley to heare all parties & settle the differences, or report with his opinion &c., is Reported as followeth vizt.

May it Please yor Matie

In obedience to your Maties referrence of ye 13th of March 1666 upon the peticon of the Earle of Carlingford & others I have heard the case between them, and Sr John Lowther, Bart., And doe find that your Matie by Warrt under ye Royalle Signe Manuall dated the 13th of June 1664 did grant to the Petrs all such lands derelicted and quitted by the sea in ye County of Cumberland as should be found to belong unto your Matie in right of your Crowne particularly menconing the towne of Whitehaven in the same Warrt upon which the petrs did (att their very greate trouble & Expence) among other things find an Inquisicon of divers and sundry houses lands staythes & salt pans at Whitehaven aforesaid of the yearely value upon Improvemt of about 400 as is affirmed, And probably they would have been so worth to the Petrs if they had come into their hands upon your Maties title which would have avoyded severall Estates granted by Sr John Lowther and his ffather to which Sr John is now in Justice obliged, and which makes the things of ffar lesse value to him. To these houses, lands etc., Sr John Lowther made Clayme, But distrusting the validity of his title peticoned your Matie for a grant thereof, which your Matie in consideracon of the great desert of himselfe & ffamilly was pleased to make and confirme unto him under your greate Seale which hath frustrated your Maties intended grace and favour in that behalfe to ye said Earle and the rest after all their paines & Expences, All which I humbly submitt to your Maties Royall wisedome & Pleasure.

1 Aug. 1667. Ashley.

This is a true Copy

Jo. Lynns.

On Oct. 1, 1675, Sir John bought from Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton, the mansion of the Flatt at Whitehaven; at a later date it was remodelled by Sir William Chambers and called the Castle; and ever since the purchase it has been the local residence of the owners of the Whitehaven estate.

A portrait was painted of Sir John by Sir Peter Lely, probably shortly before 1680, for in that year that well-known artist died. I am informed that it is at Lowther Castle,

Castle, and in that case it must have been taken for his cousin of the same name, for the pictures belonging to Sir John of Whitehaven, and those collected by his son, Sir James, all went by bequest of the latter to his distant relative, Sir William Lowther, of Holker, and those which escaped the disastrous fire some years ago may still be found there. A mezzotint engraving has been made from this painting by Alexander Browne, and as it has been its fate to be always ascribed to the wrong Sir John, I venture to extract the descriptions from both Grainger's "Biographical History of England," Vol. i., p. 167, and John Chaloner Smith's "Mezzotinto Portraits," Part i., p. 115, in order that I may confute their errors, and subsequently prove that the portrait is that of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven.

Grainger describing it, says,

Sir John Lowther, Bart., Lely.—Sir John was a gentleman of a very ancient and flourishing family long seated in Westmerland. He was father of Sir John Lowther who in 1695 was created Viscount Lonsdale and was afterwards Lord Privy Seal to William III. This family has been greatly enriched, by the Colliery at Whitehaven which has proved an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The present Sir James Lowther does not only carry on a very lucrative trade to London but he also employs a considerable number of vessels to supply the city of Dublin with coals. Ob. 1675 æt 70. He was created Baronet 1642.

John Chaloner Smith correctly describes the engraving in the first place, and in his subsequent ascription recognizes that his predecessor has fallen into error, but he is as far as ever from ascertaining the true subject; he says:

Sir John Lowther, Lely. Three quarters length, sitting at base of fluted pillar to left, directed to right, facing and looking to front, wig, lace cravat, scarf across right arm, hand pointing, paper in left hand, sea view and harbour in distance to right.

Then follow some minute artistic details which it is unnecessary to quote; he adds:

Grainger

Grainger calls this Sir John Lowther who died 1675 aged 70, but as this print does not represent an old man, it is probably that of his grandson, born 1655, who succeeded on his death as second Baronet to the great estates in Westmerland and Cumberland, including the Whitehaven Collieries, and M.P. for the former county from that time to his being created Viscount Lonsdale. Married Catherine daughter of Sir Frederick Thynne, and died 6th July, 1700.

And now for the facts and the identification. I entirely accept the correctness of the description of Mr. Chaloner Smith so far as it goes, but I must disprove both his and Grainger's ascription. Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, created a Baronet in 1640, died in 1675; his son John predeceased him, and the son of the latter, also called John, born in 1655, succeeded his grandfather, was created Viscount Lonsdale, and died in 1700. Not one of these owned the Whitehaven estates, which had passed to Christopher, (younger brother of the first named Sir John), who had been created a Baronet in 1642, then to his son, Sir John of Whitehaven, and next to his son, Sir James, who died in 1755; covering a period from 1637 to the latter date, during which time the Whitehaven family and estates were distinct from those of Lowther.

But the portrait is that of a man of middle age, and that Sir John of Whitehaven was about 1680, for he was, as I have said, baptized in 1642; in the picture also is represented a harbour, a sea view, and, I may add, in the distance over the sea a mountain; now Sir John planned the town and harbour of Whitehaven, (he holds a plan in his hand), and looking across the Solway from there the mountain of Criffell in Scotland, shaped as given in the mezzotint, is a conspicuous feature. I hope I may be excused this elaborate statement, and, I believe and I hope, convincing proof that the portrait must represent Sir John of Whitehaven, and cannot be that of any of the other Sir Johns livingabout the same time.

Macaulay

Macaulay gives an elaborate sketch of a Sir John Lowther, made up from the two Sir Johns who both took part in the Revolution, meaning to describe that one who was subsequently Viscount Lonsdale, and he does not appear to have understood that there was another Baronet of that name; but it is not to be wondered at that there should have been great confusion, for from 1655 to 1675 there were no less than four contemporary John Lowthers, the two Sir Johns surviving from that date living, the one to 1700, the other to 1705.

The extract from the Balliol College Entry Book, which I have given, would again to one unacquainted with the Lowther pedigree offer another stumbling block; the "Sir John of Lowther" was Sir John of Lowther by residence but not by title; the Sir John, Baronet of Lowther, was at that time an elderly man.

Towards the end of the miserable reign of James II., when parties which had been bitterly hostile to each other for generations were uniting to resist the arbitrary acts of a fatuous tyrant, Sir John took an active part in endeavouring to heal a family quarrel which had occurred between his namesake of Lowther and Sir Daniel Fleming, whose aunt was the grandmother of Sir John of Whitehaven, and the great grandmother of Sir John of Lowther. In this he was a successful peacemaker, and the result was that the three were agreed with the great majority of magistrates and deputy lieutenants in returning replies to the three questions put to them by the Lord Lieutenant by command of the King; which answers were apparently composed by Sir John Lowther of Lowther, adopted throughout the kingdom, and are declared by Macaulay to have been drawn up "with admirable skill." They are given in Lord Lonsdale's "Memoirs of the Reign of James II.," and in Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmerland," with some merely verbal differences. Sir John of Lowther had as early as 1685 expressed himself in

in parliament in very forcible language against the abuse of "obliging boroughs to accept charters which vested the power of election in some particular people named for that purpose."

But if the Sir John of Lowther distinguished himself in the struggle for freedom by his speech and by his pen, his cousin of Whitehaven put his life and estates in peculiar jeopardy by a daring act, which has been scarcely sufficiently dwelt upon, and certainly imperfectly understood. In the Hudleston pedigree, as given in Jefferson's "Leath Ward," it is stated that Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John, great-nephew of the priest who absolved Charles II. in his last moments, "in concert with Sir John Lowther marched their tenants to the coast during the night, in October 1688, to seize a vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the garrison of Carlisle, then lying in the harbour of Workington." It being assumed, as is evidently suggested, that the march was from Hutton John, this would be a march very wonderful and very inexplicable to any one who knows the country, and very puzzling to all who are aware that the Hudleston tenants could not be very numerous. The fact is, that Andrew Hudleston was certainly very shortly after, and most probably at that time, Collector of Customs at Whitehaven, and in that capacity would be acquainted with the movements and lading of every vessel on the coast, Workington being what was called a creek of Whitehaven. Now Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven was Lord of the Manor of St. Bees in which Whitehaven was situated; he was the person to whom every one in the neighbourhood looked up; he was the patron of Mr. Hudleston, for his family from their first connection with the port and for two centuries after, as is matter of notoriety, virtually appointed all the officers of the crown. Without therefore at all desiring to detract from Mr. Hudleston's merit, it is evident that Sir John would be the leading man on the occasion,

occasion, and his Whitehaven tenants and retainers, who could be very numerous, with Mr. Hudleston in his official capacity, might well march eight miles to Workington during the night and with ample authority seize upon the vessel; and it may be noted that one reason why a ship with such a lading would prefer to discharge her cargo in Workington harbour would be the fact that Mr. Henry Curwen, then Lord of the Manor of Workington, was a Roman Catholic, and was so much attached to the person and cause of James that he followed him to France and resided many years in that country. This deed was probably the first overt act of rebellion against James, and had William of Orange failed to land, or been unsuccessful afterwards, the heads and quarters of Lowther and Hudleston would have been long visible over the gates of Carlisle. The more this act with all its possible consequences is considered, the higher will be our estimate of the courage and resolution manifested by Sir John at this important juncture.

After the Revolution, on the 8th March, 1688, Sir John was appointed one of the six commissioners of Admiralty, and in this capacity he had an interesting correspondence with Samuel Pepys, who, as his biographer says:

> Had been too much personally connected with the king (who had been so long at the Admiralty,) to retain his situation upon the accession of William and Mary, and he retired into private life accordingly but without being followed thither either by persecution or ill-will.

A statement abundantly corroborated by the ensuing correspondence:

> Correspondence relating to Sir John Lowther extracted from Pepys' MSS. in Rawlinson Collection at Bodleian Library, Oxford. A **170**, 66, 71, 119, 124, 126.
> A **170**, 71.
>
> Channel Row the 9th March $168\frac{8}{9}$
>
> Sr

Sr

His Maty haveing by his Letters Patent bearing date ye eighth instant, constituted and appointed us to bee his Comss. for Executeing the office of Lord High Admirall of England, Wee doe hereby desire, that soe soon as possible you will deliver, or cause to be deliver'd to Mr Phineas Bowles (whome wee have appointed Secretary for the Affaires of that Office) all Bookes, Papers, Accounts, Registers, Preecedents, or any other thing whatsoever relateing to ye Affaires of the Admiralty and the Execution of that Office which has at any time been delivered to, and received by you, or any other person by your appointment, for and concerning this office as well in the times of your own being Secretary formerly, as of others preceding and succeeding in ye Affaires of the Admiralty and Navy, and alsoe since your last being impowered in the Administracon thereof.

Wee desire you allsoe that every Appurtenance and Thing whatsoever, that hath been fitted and provided at the publick charge, for the more regular keeping and preserving the said Bookes, Papers, &c., and performeing the Office relating thereto, may bee delivered to our said Secretary Mr Bowles and every other matter and thing relateing to ye King's Service (wch in yor discretion you know ought to be intrusted to our Secretary) tho' not here particularly recited; and his receipts and Certificates thereof, in the same manner as you have discharged others in the like case shall sufficiently discharge you from all things which at this our instance for his Mats Service, are hereby desired you thus to putt into ye charge and custody of the said Mr Bowles; and soe wee bid you heartily farewell.

Sr

yor affectionate Friends

Ar. Herbert

Carberry J. Lowther

M. Warton Tho. Lee

Jn Whicherly

Mr Pepys.

Letter addressed

To Samuel Pepys Esq.

These

Endorsed—

Channell Row March 9, $\frac{88}{9}$

The Comissr (new Comission of ye Admlty to Mr Pepys desireing him delivering over all ye Books, Papers

And

And Moveables of his Office
(belongeing to the King) to
their Secretary Mr Bowles.

Letter in the handwriting of Sir John Lowther, A. **170**, 66.

Sr

The Comrs finding their Affaires wld not bear ye want of a House, for so long time as you required to remove, have agreed for a House elsewhere, wch I intended to have acquainted you psonally this morning but yt I was prvented by other Business.

I am

Sr
yr most humble
Servt

Ap. 12th. J Lowther.

89.

Addressed— For Samuel Pepys Esqr
at his House in
York buildings

Endorsed—

April 12, 1689
Sir Jno. Lowther to Mr. Pepys
Signifying Comr of ye
Admlty their haveing
agreed upon a house for the
holding their Office at.

Copy of Letter from Saml Pepys to Sir John Lowther, A. **170**, 126.

Yorke buildings, May 9th, 1689.

Sr

I have not beene in a Condition since yor late favour to mee in yor Kindnesse to my Brother, to wayte upon you wth my thankes on that behalfe, nor indeed yet am, but shall doe it at my very first going abroad. In ye meane time I take ye liberty of doeing it by him who allsoe prays leave to doe ye same for himselfe & repeteing to you my most earnest desires of ye countennance of yor advice & support to him in ye calamitous state whereinto without it he & his family must inevitably fall after soe long a service to the Crowne I doe with greatest respect kisse yor hands & rest

yr most faythefll obednt Servt
S. Pepys.

Endorsed—

May 9, 1689 Coppy
of Mr. Pepys Letter to
Sr Jno Lowther
in favour of Mr. St. Michel.

Copy

Copy Letter from Sam[l] Pepys to Sir John Lowther, A. **170**, 124.

Wednesd. Evening
Nov. 13, 1689.

S[r]

Knowing very well to what importunitys you are expos'd on every hand & have in particular sustain'd from mine on behalf of my Brother St. Michel, it is quite ag[st] my intention to give you any new interruption. But ye Case of ye Mast[r] Joyner of Chatham (my poore kinsman Charles Pepys) does in pure Justice & Charity touch me so near, that being but just now inform'd of ye Endeavours on foot to supplant him in his Employment & not knowing but it may be upon ye brink of being Executed, I cannot but interpose my present Prayer to you (for fear of wanting an opportunity of doing it more orderly) that as farr as you reasonably may, you will require other crimes to be alledged & prov'd ag[st] him (& such I never yet heard of) besides that of his name & Relation to

y[r] most faithf[l] humb Serv[t]
S. Pepys.

To S[r] Jno Lowther.
Endorsed—

Nov. 13, 1689
Mr. Pepys to S[r] Jno
Lowther w[th] relation
to Charles Pepys Ma[r]
Joyner at Chatham.

Copy of a letter from Sam[l] Pepys to Sir John Lowther, A **170**, 119.

Feby 20, $16\frac{8}{90}$

S[r]

My Brother S[t] Michel has given me occasion of troubling you with this upon a fourth Enquiry of yours touching ye House I am now in, Concerning which give me leave (as heretofore) to observe to you, that besides ye Considerations ariseing from my having accomodated it in every circumstance to my particular Occasions & method of Living (not easily to be had againe elsewhere) I have this further Disswasive from quitting it that my Charges in doing this & in ye finish & furnishing it for Ornamt as well as for use, have been such & must in some degree be againe (wheresoever I goe) that I cannot conveniently beare, nor know how to expect being borne for me by them that succeed me in it. This S[r] is ye truth of ye Measures I goe by in this Matt[r] & what I doe most willingly make you judge of. But it is not impossible, but I may at ye same time propose to you what may answer y[r] occasion every whit as well w[th]

lesse

lesse charge & much soon^{r} than it were possible to be done were I to remove; namely by telling you y^{t} I have lately heard Mr. Hewer say something of his being likely to have that House of his at his disposal at Lady day next in this very streete wherein Mr. Mountague now lives & wherein I before held ye Office of ye Adm^{ly} several years w^{ch} knowne satisfaction in every sort of Accomodation requisite thereto. If you judge it may be soe to you & shall comand me I will prevent Mr. Hewers making any oth^{r} disposal of it till you have refused it.

To ye oth^{r} Question my Broth^{r} askes me from you I doe not remember anything of that matt^{r} about 40^{lb} advanced to ye Seamen rais'd in Scotland betwn 1664 & 1667 but doe believe that what (if anything) what done of that kind was negotiated wholly between ye state here & ye then Adm^{l} of Scotl^{d} ye D. of Richmond This sayd pray let me once for all tell you that I doe industriously abstaine from troubling you wth my visites out of grave respect & tendernesse to you und^{r} ye circumstances of Business you now lye. Further, if I thought you did in ye least incline to make other construction of it none should oftner, for none could wth more pleasure or wth a greater sense of of his obligations waite on you than

Y^{r} most faithfl & humb St
S. P.

Endorsed— Feby 20 $168\frac{8}{9}$
Mr Pepys to S^{r} J. Low
-ther upon his fresh
enquirys after his hous
for ye use of ye Adm^{ltr}.

Sir John was reappointed Jany 20th, 1689; Jany 23rd, 1690; Nov. 16th, 1690; March 10th, 1691; April 15th, 1692; March 2nd, 1693; after which one James Kendal takes his place.

From the time when he came into authority until his death, Sir John devoted himself to the development of the town of Whitehaven and the welfare of its inhabitants, as I have attempted to shew more at large (and am therefore precluded from repeating here), in my paper on "Whitehaven and its Streets," published in these Transactions, and in another on "Whitehaven and its Old Church;" and if towards the end of his life dissensions arose in the town they apparently were due more to the acts of others than

than his own, for he was, I believe, gentle, just, and far seeing. His son, James, possessed the latter qualification in a business sense, but he was arbitrary towards those with whom he was connected, and penurious in private life. I do not know when or where Sir John's wife died but she predeceased him. He had his full share of domestic trouble, for his eldest son, Christopher, whom he vainly attempted to turn from his evil career, (as is shown in the "Gilpin Memoirs," published by this Society,) was ultimately disinherited by deeds, dated Feb. 12th and 13th, 1700.

Sir John's Will, which I append, is worthy of special attention, even of admiration. It was made by, and no doubt carefully discussed with, his friend and local adviser, William Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, who is one of the witnesses, as is also John Spedding, the first of a family whose sons continued to serve the Lowthers during great part of the eighteenth century.

Will of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven.

In the name of God, Amen. I Sr John Lowther of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland Baronett Do make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following First I commit my Soul to Almighty God And my body to be decently interred with as little ceremony and expence as may be nigh my Father in the parish Church of St. Bees unless an Isle or seperate place of Sepulture appropriated for me and my family be made at the New Chapple of Whitehaven before my decease And my Will is that my neighbours of Whitehaven only do accompany the corps without giving my relations or the gentlemen of the County any trouble upon this account And as concerning my estate my Will is that it be disposed of in this manner vizt I give the summe of twenty pounds to the Overseers of the poore of St. Bees Quarter to be by them distributed amongst the poore of the Town of St. Bees To the Overseers of the poore of Preston Quarter the summe of twenty pounds to be distributed to the poore of the Town of Whitehaven not imployed in or about my Collieries and to the workmen labourers and leaders imployed in my Collieries I give the sum of twenty pounds to be distributed by the Stewards of my Collyeries And I Will that no other dole or distribucon shall be made to any poore of the said Townships nor of any other parish or place whatsoever And whereas I have in and by the settlement of my reall

reall estate by me heretofore made by severall Indentures of Lease and Release bearing the respective dates of the twelfth and thirteenth days of February In the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred limitted an estate in the premises thereby settled to the use of or in trust for my son James Lowther for the term of his natural life with a remainder to the trustees therein named for the life of the said James Lowther In trust to preserve the contingent uses therein limited and further remainders to the use of or in trust for all and every the son and sons of the body of the said James Lowther and the respective heirs males of the respective bodyes of such son and sons to be begotten respectively successively one after another as they shall be in seniority of age as in and by the said settlement relacon being there unto had it doth more fully and particularly appeare Now in regard that a considerable part of my said estate consists in Collieries and that the improvements as well of the said estate as the Town of Whitehaven and country adjacent in Trade and manufacture will after my decease depend upon the prudent and careful management of the said James Lowther (in case he do survive me) and for that many unforeseen occasions may fall out which may make it necessary to the ends aforesaid that the said James Lowther should have greater powers then consist with a bare estate for life And for as much as I do expect from and am entirely satisfied that he will by all prudent wayes and means apply himself to compleat those designes which I have laid and thus far carryed on for the growth and improvement of the said Town and Country and for advancing the said estate which cannot turne to account by any other course and hoping that the reasonable prospects he may have of affecting the same will animate his endeavours and for that it doth not seem reasonable to lay him in whose conduct I have a perfect confidence under greater restraints than those yet unborne of whose dispositions wee can have no foresight I do therefore according to the power to me reserved in and by the said settlement and all and every other powers and authorities whatsoever which I may have in that behalfe by this my last Will and testament in writing by me sealed and subscribed in the presence of three or more credible witness revoke annull and make void all and every the said severall and respective estates so limited in and by the said Settlement to the use of or in trust for the said James Lowther for his life and to the trustees for preserving the contingent uses and to and for all and every the severall son and sons of the body of the said James Lowther to be begotten and the severall heirs males of the bodies of such son and sons to be begotten respectively And I do hereby limit substitute and declare that all and singuler the premises in the said Settlement menconed whereof the uses and trusts are hereby revoked shall in lieu and stedd thereof be to the use of or In trust for the said James Lowther and the heirs males of his body lawfully to be begotten Any thing in the said Settlement to the contrary hereof notwithstanding. And my Will further is and I do hereby devise All and singular the messuages lands tenements collieries and hereditaments what soever and wheresoever the same lye or be with their and every of their appurtenances which I have at any time or times since the making of the said Settlement purchased or taken in mortgage (in case mortgages be not redeemed) to the said James Lowther and the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten with remainders over to and for such respective person and persons and for such and the like limittacon of estates uses and trusts and in such course and order of succession and with such and the like provisoes and powers and in such manner and forme as are limitted settled and provided as to the rest of my freehold estate in and by the said Settlement And whereas I have in and by the said Settlement made

made such a provision for my eldest son by a weekly allowance as is most suitable to his unfortunate by past and hopeless future management (which is all that I do think fit to allow him) I do hereby fully and absolutely ratify and confirm all and every other the Estates powers and clauses in the said Settlement contained not hereby revoked or altered or other wise inconsistent with this my last Will and testament Item I give to my daughter Jane Lowther (besides the provison of Two hundred pounds per annum made her in the said Settlement) the summe of two hundred pounds to buy mourning I give her also the furniture of her lodgings at London and what else she is possessed of Item I give to Mrs. Dorothy Trevisa for her long and faithfull Service ten pounds per annum during her life and mourning Item I give to my servant Lancelott Lowther (if he be with me at the time of my decease) one tenth part of the yearly produce of the one hundred pounds which I paid into the Exchequer in his name upon the Act for Survivorships to be paid him during his life as it becomes due Item I give to the rest of my domestick Servants which shall be with me at the time of my decease in manner following vizt To my housekeeper gardiner and chief groome and to such of my Servants as came from London one years wages each of them And I desire my executor herein after named to assist them by recommendacon or preferment as he has opportunity perticulerly such of them as have been longest with me To Jno. Spedding and Wm. Cuppage each of them I give two years wages and for that they are fully apprized of all the perticulers of my estate especially my Collieries I recomend them both in a perticuler manner to my said son James Lowther to be imployed by him in comptrouling the Stewards Accounts or otherwise as he shall think fitt to the rest of my domesticks I give halfe a years wages each and for as much as it may be necessary that mourning be given to some of my domesticks and not all I give it to all to whom I have given one years wages or more but to the inferior Servants who have only half a year's wages given them I give no mourning The residue of my goods chattles rights credits and personall estate whatsoever (my debts legacies and funerall and other necessary expenses being paid) I give unto my said son James Lowther whom I do make sole Executor of this my last Will and testament Lastly I do hereby revoke all former and other wills and testaments and Codicills by me at any time heretofore made In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the eighth day of October In the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and five

John Lowther.

Sealed and declared by the said Testator to be his last Will and testament and every sheet hereof (being three in number) by him signed in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnessess.

W. Gilpin.
Tho. Benn.
Sam. Harrison.
John Spedding.

I Sr John Lowther of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland Baronet Do (by this my Codicill to be annexed unto my last Will and Testament and which I Will shall be taken as part of the same) give and devise all that messuage lands and tenement in Corkikle in the said County of Cumberland which I lately purchased of Peter Gibson and Barbara Gibson unto my son James Lowther and the heirs male of his body to be begotten And for default of such issue to such respective

respective person and persons and for such and the like limittacon of Estates uses and trusts and in such course and order of succession and with such and the like provisoes and powers and in such manner and forme as the rest of my freehold estate is limitted and settled in and by the Settlement of my reall estate referred unto in my last Will and testament And I do hereby ratify and confirm my said last Will and Testament and everything therein contained In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of December Anno Dm. One thousand seven hundred and five,

The sign X of Sr John Lowther he being ill of the Gout.

Signed sealed and declared by the said Sr John Lowther as a Codicill to be annexed to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of

W. Gilpin.
J. Spedding.
Sam. Harrison.

Probatum &c., cum Codicillo &c., apud London &c., 22 April, 1706, Juramento Jacobi Louther.

Very shortly after the execution of the Codicil to his Will Sir John died. As is stated in the Will, he had intended building a mortuary Chapel for himself and his family at the East end of St. Nicholas' Church, Whitehaven, but delays had arisen, and this intention was never carried out; and if his son James ever erected a monument to his memory in the Church of St. Bees, which I doubt, there is no trace of it; and the sole and final record of him is to be found in the Parish Register there, in the simple entry:

$170\frac{5}{6}$ 17 January. Sir John Lowther, Baronet, Interred.

I have to acknowledge my obligation to the late Earl of Lonsdale for permission to inspect, and take extracts from, the Note Book relating to Sir John Lowther.

I have also to thank Lady Louisa Egerton, Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esq., and Dr. Panson, for information enabling me to ascertain the whereabouts of Sir John's Portrait; and the Revd. Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's, and Mr. J. L. Strachan of Balliol College, Oxford, for the extract from the Entrance Book of that College relating to Sir John.

ART. XXV.—*Notes on the Parish Registers of Crosby-on-Eden.* By T. HESKETH HODGSON.

Communicated at Kir by Stephen, July 7, 1887.

IN the note of his visit to Crosby on 6th Oct. 1703, Bishop Nicolson observes that "the Register book (if it may be called so) is most scandalous, being loose, in paper, and of no age." This seems to have stimulated the parishioners to an attempt to amend matters, for in the oldest book now existing the following memorandum appears at the head of the second page (first of entries):

This Rigister Booke was bought at Carlisle ye second day of May in ye yeare of our Lord God 1704 at ye cost of ye p.ish of Crosby. By Chrofer Wannop, Roger Linton, John Teasdaile and John Dalton Allyson Johnes Clk Churchwardens ye price was Six shillings and Threepence

by me Henry Pearson.

Henry Pearson as appears from Bishop Nicolson's notes was then schoolmaster.

The book is a folio of foolscap size, of leaves of parchment, bound in vellum, much the worse for damp and neglect. The ink is often much faded, which with the stained and greasy state of many of the leaves makes the entries often difficult to decypher. Nearly three pages have been transcribed by Pearson, who writes a somewhat formal though sufficiently legible court hand with frequent abbreviations, from an older book which is not now existing. He appears to have taken his own birth as the period from which to begin his transcription, the first entry being:

Sept. ye 24th 1649.	Henricus Pearson fillius Jacobi baptizatus erat vicesimo quarto die mensis Septembris Anno Dom. 1649 Scriptu manu mea.

The

The next entry is :

June ye 26 1650. Rowlandus fillius Rowlandi Nicholson baptizatus erat vicesimo sexto die Mensis Junii Anno Dom. 1650.

The Nicholsons were a family of yeomen of some consequence in the parish. Entries relating to them are of frequent occurrence. Rowland is a common name with them, in fact it appears to have been a popular name in the parish. They were considerable landholders, and their descendants still hold the small estates of Holm End and Batt House. It is a tradition that they were descended from or related to Bishop Nicolson, and that Crosby, or rather Linstock being an episcopal manor they got beneficial leases of Church land from him. But the above entry shews that they were established in the parish at least 50 years before Bishop Nicolson's episcopate. The Nicholsons of Holm End were till quite recently lessees of the tithes, and they still retain possession of the site of the old tithe barn in Crosby Holm, on which they have built a cottage.

These entries are a fair specimen of those in this book, which are for the most part strictly confined to the business of the register. The transcript made by Pearson goes on, with an occasional lapse into English, to 1704, when original entries begin. These appear to have been made by Pearson for the most part, if not altogether, and he continued to make them till 1723, his last entry being as under :

Nov. ye 29th day. Rogerius fillius Johannis Bell baptizatus erat vicesimo nono die Novembris at Wetherhill and grandchild to me Henry Pearson Anno Dom. 1723. Scripta per me.

Henricii Pearson.

His hand has become very feeble and shaky, very diffierent from the firm neat hand in which the transcript is made.

On

On the same page as and above the entry given above is the following, in Pearson's writing :

Cumb. &c. At the Generall Quarter Sessions holden at Carlisle th 24th day of July in ye thirteenth year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne Queen of Great Britain & Anno Dom. 1714. Before John Aglionby, William Osborn (?) John Briscoe and others of Her Majᵗˢ Justices of the Peace &c.

Whereas the Churchwardens and Overseers of ye Poor for ye pⁱˢʰ of Crosby ypon Eden made their complaint to the Worshipful John Aglionby and Richard Goodman Esqʳˢ two of Her Majᵗⁱᵉˢ Justices of the Peace for this county whereof one of ye corum (*sic*) That Ales Pickson wife of Thomas Pickson came lately to live in the said pⁱˢʰ of Crosby not having gained a legall settlement there according to the Laws in that case made and provided nor produced a certificate to them owning her to be settled elsewhere And that the said Mrs. Pickson is likely to become chargeable to ye said pⁱˢʰ of Crosby whereupon examination thereof they the said Justices did adjudge the same to be true and the last place of her settlement was in Brampton pⁱˢʰ in this County They ye said Justices by Warrant under their hands and seals dated the third day of April Anno Dom. 1714 did require the said Churchwardens of the pⁱˢʰ of Crosby to convey the said Ales Pickson from Crosby to the said pⁱˢʰ of Brampton thereby also requiring the Churchwardens and Overseers of ye pⁱˢʰ of Brampton to receive her as an inhabitant there by virtue of which order the said Churchwardens and Overseers of Crosby did convey the said Ales Pickson to ye Churchwardens of Brampton aforesaid and the said Churchwardens of Brampton thinking themselves grievously oppressed by the said order appealed to this Quarter Sessions from the said order whereupon reading the said order and upon hearing Counsel on the side of the Churchwardens of Crosby and noo defence being made by the Churchwardens of Brampton notwithstanding due notice given to them This Court doth adjudge the order soo made by the said Justices to be confirmed and it is hereby confirmed. Dated the day and year abovesaid.

Hugo Simpson.
Ch. Dacre.

It would seem that the parishioners of Crosby desired to place on record their triumph over their neighbours of Brampton.

Towards

Towards the end of the book occurs another entry of some interest, also in Pearson's handwriting. The page is filled up with entries in the writing of the Rev. H. Shaw, who became vicar in 1758, as appears from a somewhat curious entry which will be quoted presently. The entry mentioned above is as follows :

The Comon of Pasture for ye Barrony and Manor of Linstock was concluded and agreed upon and cast into Townships and afterwards divided into Tenants Shares each alike apportionably. By Mr. Richard Aglesfield of ye citty of Carlisle in ye yeare of our Lord God 1690 & 1691 And every one got his share where his lott fell. And written by me

Henry Pearson.

It would appear that the tenants were able to agree among themselves on a division without an Inclosure Act. At any rate it is believed that no award exists.

Pearson's entries are made without any attempt at classification; baptisms, marriages, and burials, being entered as they occur. There appears no entry of his burial, but his writing appears to cease in 1723, and the entries are continued in a large straggling hand of somewhat the same character, still in the order of their occurrence. Probably it is the writing of the then vicar, Mr. Fenton, as it ceases just before the appointment of Mr. Gibson, who has entered his appointment thus :

Gulielmus Gibson Vicarius de Crosby super Eden Vicesimo Septimo die Quintilis 1730.

Mr. Gibson separates the entries, but he rarely or never made them himself; they are in a variety of hands, mostly very bad. They are usually signed by Mr. Gibson at the end of each year. He, however, seems always to have himself noted the date of the Bishop's or Chancellor's Visitations—which, it may be remarked, are very carefully noted all through the books.

Mr.

Mr. Gibson was succeeded in 1758 by the Rev. H. Shaw, who made the following rather curious entry on the first (a blank) page of the register.

Dr. Richard Osbaldeston late Bishop of Carlisle and now Bishop of London gave y^e^ vicarage of Crosby on Eden to Hen. Shaw lt. of Folkton near Scarbrough in Yorkshire on New Years Day 1758. The said Hen. Shaw came to reside at y^e^ vicarage on May y^e^ 10^th^ following and could have no dilapidations for want of effects issuing from the late Vicar the Rev. Mr. William Gibson.

Mr. Shaw appears to have been a careful and accurate man; his entries are made in a neat somewhat formal hand. They are classified, but he has not shewn much judgment in the space assigned to each class, as a foot note "Cont^d^ 3 pages on" or "turn 4 pages back" and such like frequently occurs. He sometimes enters the trade or business of a person buried. Weavers are rather common; two are described as "dealers in black cattle." Here is one—

BURIALS.

1770. Joseph Jackson of Walby a dealer in black cattle commonly called a jobber aged 27. 7^th^ Sept.

It is noticeable that no entry occurs in these Registers of any one of rank superior to yeoman. The only appearance of any thing like a title is the following—

32rd Oct. 1727. John Dalton of Walby Laird Sepult.

The Daltons appear to have been yeomen of much the same standing as the Nicholsons with whom they frequently intermarried. The name is now extinct in the parish. Indeed, with the exception of the Nicholsons, none of the old land-holding families are now represented, unless it be Wright and Bell, but the connection of the present yeomen of those names with the older families of the names cannot be traced from the registers.

The

The principal land-holding families of the 17th and 18th centuries were, besides the Nicholsons and Daltons noticed above, James, Palmer, and Phillips; all have now disappeared. The name of Phillips is still in the parish, though not as a landowner, but they were landowners till very recently. James and Palmer have totally disappeared.

Many names of the tenant farmer and labourer class are still numerously represented: *e.g.* Wannop, Haugh, Noble, Little, Baty, and Johnstone. The name of Hetherington, blacksmith, frequently occurs; one of that name, probably a descendant, was in business as a blacksmith on Crosby Moor within the last three years: he is still living, and has a family, though none, I believe, continue the trade.

Illegitimate births are creditably few, and many of those entered are out-parishioners, often from Carlisle.

There are few entries which are worthy of notice; some which appear rather curious are here given.

1722. James Blacklock of Dalby Buried y^e^ 29^th^ day of July Anno Dom. 1722 who was drowned at Liddail.

BURIALS.

1768. James McKeith a travelling boy seemed to be 11 years of age July 24^th^

Was the poor little lad wandering about the country friendless? It is a pathetic entry.

1774. James Harrow of High Crosby, a servant in husbandry born in North Britain and who was at the parish charge during a long sickness aged 22, Feb. 23^rd^

Notices of paupers or at the parish charge are rather frequent. Many of those so distinguished are from Carlisle.

1774. James Dalton of Brunstock Batchelor often called for distinction's sake Silver or Siller Jimmy aged 82. July 11.

This is the only instance of a nickname given.

Here

Here are two baptisms of out-parishioners from Scotland. It does not seem clear why they should have been baptized at Crosby*

1792. Sept. 3. Kenith the son of Lieutenant Aulay Macaulay of of Dyke End in Scotland and Rachel his wife (late Room)

1797. Jan. 22. William illegitimate son of Jane Richardson of Gretna in Scotland.

One more quotation will finish our extracts.

1790. May 9th Joseph Gibson aged about 8 years a poor boy kept for and on account of charity at Scaleby Castle whose parents are dead. (baptized).

The entries in the book described above end with 1779. In 1780 a new series was begun in two books one of which contains baptisms and burials, the other, marriages. The first is a folio of foolscap size, consisting of parchment leaves bound in calf—the only entries of any interest are the few quoted above. The second is a quarto of rough hand-made paper, bound in rough calf: it contains the marriages and the publication of banns, which is always carefully registered; when a marriage is by licence it is so stated. This book also contains the entries of the visitations. These continue the register till 1812, when the statutory form still in use was adopted.

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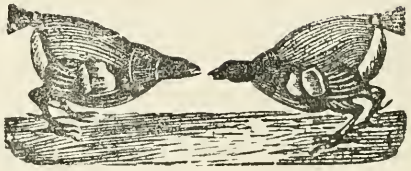
*Several instances occur in the register of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk. These Transactions vol. iii pp. 282. The parents were probably Episcopalians.
EDITOR.

ART. XXVI.—Ἀλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών. By the WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., &c., President of the Society.

Read at Ulverstone, July 13, 1887.



THERE may be among the members of this Society eminent ecclesiologists, and architectural antiquaries, who will consider a paper on "cock-fighting" as beneath the dignity of a learned society. I do not: I have precedent to go upon: I plead the example of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in the third volume of whose *Archæologia*, is a paper entitled:

Ἀλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών. A Memoir on Cock-fighting; wherein the Antiquity of it, as a Pastime, is examined and stated; some Errors of the Moderns concerning it are corrected, and the Retention of it amongst Christians is absolutely condemned and proscribed.

This paper was read before the Society of Antiquaries on March 12, and 19, 1773, and it was written by that first rate all-round antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Pegge, a scholar to whom no branch of archæology was unfamiliar. The *Archæologia* contains papers by him on every possible subject—coins, glass windows, Roman altars, cock-fighting, bull-running, horse-shoeing, charters, prehistoric implements, &c., he overflows into the Gentleman's Magazine, and he edited the *Forme of Cury, a Roll of ancient English cookery*,

* From a wood block by Thos. Bewick, in possession of the Hon. Secretary.

cookery, compiled about A.D. 1390, *by the Master Cooks of King Richard II.* His paper on cock-fighting is the basis of that on the same subject in the older editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica, under title "*Cockpit.*"

Much as I admire the Rev. Mr. Pegge, I am not now going to follow him into cock-fighting among the Lydians, the Dardanians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Chinese, the Persians, the Malayans, and the "still more savage Americans": I propose to confine myself to this country, and mainly to my own county of Cumberland. I do not intend to dilate upon the rules of the game: these you will find in the racing calendars of the last century, headed RULES for MATCHING and FIGHTING of COCKS in London, which have been in Practice ever since the Reign of King Charles II.

With them is given a

Copy of an Article for a COCK MATCH.

The earliest separate treatise on Cock-fighting that I know of was published in 1674, and is entitled "*The Complete Gamester* containing instructions how to play at *Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, Chess, &c.* To which is added *The Artes and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-fighting.* Printed by A.M., for R. Cutler, and to be sold by Henry Bromeat the *Gun*, at the west end of St. Paul's."

But Gervaise Markham's "Country Contentments," of which the 11th edition was published in 1675 contains a chapter on Fighting-Cocks, for which see appendix to this paper.

I have a copy of "Hoyle's Games," the 10th edition published in 1750, which says nothing about cocks or cock fighting.* But "Hoyle's Games Improved," published 1814, contains an "Essay on Game Cocks" with the "rules observed at the royal cockpit, Westminster."

* The Book is marked on the back "*Hoyle's Games*," and contains Whist, the 10th edition, 1750: Piquet and Chess, the 2nd edition, 1746: Quadrille, 2nd edition, 1746: Backgammon, the 1st edition, 1745: all paged separately. Hoyle may therefore have printed a tract on cock fighting at that date, but I fancy not.

Till

Till within a few years previous to 1824 there was a *Cockpit Royal* in St. James' Park :

but as the ground belonged to Christ's Hospital, that body would not renew the lease to a building devoted to cruelty: A more commodious Cockpit has since been built in Tufton street, Westminster; where, also, dog-fights take place, and badgers and bears are bated.*

Drury Lane theatre, by the way, commenced life in the 16th century as a cockpit.†

Hogarth's celebrated picture of the Cockpit at Newmarket about the middle of last century, gives an idea of the motley company to be seen at one of these places, including peers (there is one in a garter ribbon and stars, and the blind Lord Albemarle Bertie is the central figure of the picture,) pickpockets, butchers, jockies, ratcatchers, gentlemen, and gamblers of every description. A picture of the Royal Cockpit, in Tufton Street, Westminster, to which we have alluded, is given in that wonderful record of manners and customs "Life in London,‡" and shews Tom, Jerry, and Logic backing a feeder called Tommy the Sweep. Another picture in this work shows the dog-pit in the same building, and "Tom and Jerry sporting their blunt on the phenomenon monkey, Jacco Macacco," in his great fight with the 20lb. dog. These two pictures by Cruikshanks, and that of Hogarth, give one a better idea of what cockpits and dogpits were really like, and of the company that resorted there, than pages of writing would do. In both Hogarth and Cruikshanks' pictures of a cockpit, the birds fight on a raised circular platform in the centre of the building: on this are the feeders, or setters :§ part of the spectators

* Leigh's *New Picture of London* 1824-5.

† Mr. Fairman Ordish in the Antiquary for March, 1887.

‡ *Life in London, or, the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., and his elegant friend Corinthian Tom.* By Pierce Egan. London, 1822.

§ In the last century the same person fed the cocks, and set them in contest; afterwards the professions of "feeders" and "setters" became distinct; women were sometimes "feeders."

crowd

crowd round this platform, others are accommodated in a gallery. In Hogarth's picture the shadow of a man suspended from the ceiling in a basket, shows the penalty imposed on those who did not pay their debts of honour, —their bets on a cockfight.

Whatever may have been Mr. Pegge's opinions as to the heathenishness and barbarity of cock-fighting, those opinions were far from being shared by his brother christians in this country. A boy's amusement in ancient Rome, it was in many instances in this country the sanctioned Shrove Tuesday sport of public schools, the master receiving on the occasion a small tax from the boys under the name of *cock-penny*.* William FitzStephen, who wrote the life of Archbishop Becket some time in the reign of Henry II., describes cocking as a sport of school boys on Shrove Tuesday.

Præterea quotannis die quæ dicitur *Carnilevaria* [Shrove Tuesday] (ut a puerorum Lundoniæ ludis incipiamus, omnes enim pueri fuimus) scholarum singuli pueri suos apportant magistro suo gallos gallinaceos pugnaces, et totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum vacantium spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum.†

"From this time at least" writes an eminent county historian :‡

this diversion however cruel and absurd, was continued in many of the schools in this kingdom; in that of Wimborne in particular, where it annually took place till the beginning of the present century, when it was very properly abandoned. The theatre (the cock pit) it seems was the school, and the master the comptroller and director of the sport. The master presided, having the names of the boys inserted in paper billets and huddled together in his hat. The names of any two boys being first drawn and announced, their respective cocks were brought into the pit and fought until one of them was dead: a second couple was then drawn, then a third, and then a fourth, till

* Chamber's *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 238.
† Cited by Mr. Pegge, Archæologia, vol. iii., p. 147.
‡ John Hutchins in his *History and Antiquities of Dorset*, p. 197.

such

such time as one half of the original cocks lay dead; when the remaining ones, were, in the same manner as before, brought to a second contest, till one only of the whole was left alive, the owner of which was distinguished by the glorious name of victor, with many other privileges annexed to it, and never to be subjected himself, during the whole time of Lent, to the disgrace of flagellation; but, what was still more, when any other boy was on the point of undergoing that punishment, he was at liberty, if he pleased, to exempt him from it by only clapping his hat on the culprit's posteriors, and thereby saving him from the lash.

The same custom prevailed at a place so far distant from Wimbourne as Wreay in Cumberland, where the prize was a silver bell, of which an engraving is given with this paper, taken from a drawing in a portfolio in the library of my friend Mr. Arlosh, at Wood Side, Wreay; the bell itself disappeared,—lost or stolen,—about the year 1882. The following account of this bell comes from Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar School*.*

A singular donation was made by a Mr. GRAHAM of a *Silver Bell*, weighing two ounces, upon which is engraven "Wrey Chapple 1655", to be fought for annually on Shrove Tuesday by Cocks. About three weeks previous to that day, the boys fixed upon Two of their Schoolfellows for CAPTAINS, whose parents were able and willing to bear the expence of the approaching contest, and the Master on his entering the School was saluted by the boys throwing up their hats, and the acclamation of "*Dux*, *Dux*." After an early Dinner on Shrove Tuesday, the two Captains, attended by their Friends and Schoolfellows, who were distinguished by blue and red Ribbons, marched in procession from their respective homes to the Village Green, when each produced Three Cocks, and the Bell was appended to the hat of the Victor,—in which manner it was handed down from one successful Captain to another. About thirty years since,† this barbarous custon was susperseded by a HUNT,—a *Mayor* being elected, and the Bell graces his rod of office.

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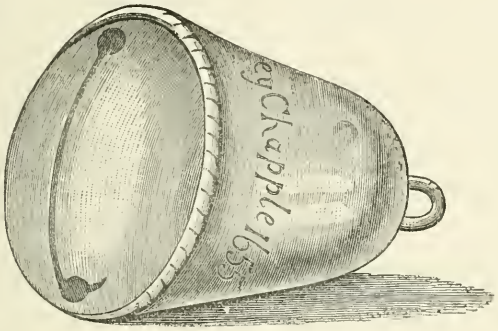
* Vol. i, p. 205.

† Carlisle's "*Endowed Grammar Schools*" was published in 1818; and thirty years from that gives nearly 1790, which was the year of the election of the first Mayor of Wreay.

The

The first person elected Mayor of Wreay was the Duke of Norfolk, * a staunch frequenter of the cockpit at Westminster, and the custom is still kept up, but Carlisle publicans rather than dukes now grace the civic chair of Wreay. The bell was pear-shaped and the description in the portfolio, where is the drawing, states it to have been of coarse workmanship, and to have weighed



about an ounce and a half. † All efforts to trace this interesting relic have failed. Spite of what Mr. Carlisle says, the public cock fighting at Wreay was not suppressed until 1836; I fancy it goes on now on the sly.

The date of Mr. Graham's donation, 1655, is curious, for cock-fighting was prohibited by Cromwell in one of his acts, March 31st, 1654. Graham was a cavalier, and probably the laws were a long time in arriving in Cumberland during the Commonwealth.

A similar custom prevailed also at Bromfield in another part of Cumberland. As the account of it in Hutchinson's Cumberland, is written by no less a person than the Rev.

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* See Lonsdale's *Cumberland Worthies*, vol. iii, p. 60. London: Geo. Routledge.

† It should be compared with the Carlisle horse and nage bells, engraved the in Archæological Journal, vol. xxxvi., p. 383.

Jonathan

Jonathan Boucher, a native of the parish, once tutor to Washington's children, and afterwards vicar of Epsom : it may well be transcribed :

Till within the last twenty or thirty years (Mr. Boucher is writing about 1794,) it had been a custom, time out of mind, for the scholars of the free school of Bromfield, about the beginning of Lent, or, in the more expressive phraseology of the country, at *Fastings Even*, to *bar out the Master ;* i.e. to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for three days. During the period of this expulsion, the doors of the citadel, the school, were strongly barricaded within ; and the boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with *bore-tree*, or elder, pop guns. The master, meanwhile, made various efforts, both by force and strategem, to regain his lost authority ; if he succeeded, heavy tasks were imposed, and the business of the school was resumed, and submitted to : but it more commonly happened that he was repulsed and defeated. After three day's siege, terms of capitulation were proposed by the master, and accepted by the boys. These terms were summed up in an old formula of Latin Leonine Verses :* stipulating what hours and times should, for the year ensuing, be alloted to study, and what to relaxation and play. Securities were provided by each side, for the due performance of these stipulations ; and the paper was then solemnly signed by master and scholars. The whole was concluded by a festivity ; and a treat of cakes and ale, furnished by the scholars. One of the articles always stipulated for, and granted, was the privilege of immediately celebrating certain games of long standing ; viz., a football match, and a cock-fight. *Captains*, as they were called, were then chosen to manage and preside over these games ; one from that part of the parish, which lay to the westward of the school ; the other from the east. Cocks, and foot-ball players, were sought for with great diligence. The party, whose cocks won the most battles, was victorious in the cockpit ; and the prize was a small silver bell, suspended to the button of the victor's hat, and worn for three successive Sundays. * * * * It never was the fortune of the writer of this account to *bear the bell*, but he well remembers when he gazed at it with hardly less admiration than in other times others contemplated crowns and sceptres.†

* It is a pity Mr. Boucher did not preserve these : one wishes they could be recovered.

† Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. ii. 322, 323.

Nothing

Nothing is now known of the Bromfield silver bell: it probably resembled either the cocking bell at Wreay, or the "horse and nage bells at Carlisle."* Other instances probably existed in Cumberland, but the practice was universal, as the following extract from the statutes of Hartlebury School in Worcestershire, dated in the 7th year of Queen Elizabeth, proves:

Also that the said Schoolmaster shall and may have use and take the profits of all such *cockfights* and *potations*, as are commonly used in Schools. †

The custom of cock-fighting at schools was practised also in Scotland on Shrove Tuesday, or Fasten's E'en, as they called it. Such cock-fights took place regularly in many parts of Scotland till the middle of the 18th century, the master presiding at the battle, and enjoying the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, which were technically called *fugies*. Nay, so late as 1790, the minister of Applecross, in Ross-shire, in the account of his parish, returns the schoolmaster's income as composed of two hundred merks, with 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., per quarter, and the *cock-fight dues*, which are equal to one quarter's payment for each scholar.‡

But cock-fighting had patrons of higher rank than *dominies* and their pupils. It was called the *royal diversion*:§ the cockpit at Westminster was erected by Henry VIII., and James I., was passionately fond of the sport.‖ Foreign monarchs on their visits to this country were taken to see cock-fights, and the following address was presented to King Christian VII., of Denmark, on his entering the cockpit at Newmarket, October 1768.

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* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 383.
† Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, vol. ii, p. 759.
‡ Chamber's *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 238.
§ Mr. Pegge in *Archæologia*, vol. iii., p. 148.
‖ *Ibid.*

Great Sir,

Great Sir,

In 1728 your Royal Grandfather* honoured this Cockpit with his presence, and seemed highly pleased with the courage of the British cocks. May your Majesty's Reign be long and happy; and, when the infirmities of Nature shall pale the relish of enjoyment, may you without pain retire to the mansions of eternal bliss (like him) replete with age and glory! †

Dyer in his History of Modern Europe‡ says of this monarch:

Christian VII. married an English princess, Carolina Matilda, a sister of George III, who, in January, 1768, bore him a son and heir. In this year the young king, who had been badly educated, and whose mental weakness approached fatuity, was sent on a tour to England and France with a suite of sixty persons, while his young consort remained at home.

The tragic story of Christian VII., and Carolina Matilda is well-known: such a king in a cockpit was the right man in the right place.

If cock-fighting had royal patrons at Newmarket, and Westminster, in Cumberland it might, according to tradition, claim to be called an *episcopal diversion*: at Rose Castle, the palace of the Bishop of Carlisle, a small amphitheatre is traditionally pointed out as the cockpit, but the better opinion seems to be that it is an old fish pond. But undoubted cockpits occupied even more unseemly places than the episcopal *pleasaunces*: they were frequently close to the church, if not actually in the church yard, and the cocks were fought on Sundays—notably at Bromfield, and Burgh-on-Sands, and the writer's father used to tell how, as a boy, he had heard in church at Burgh-on-Sands the preacher's voice drowned by the vociferations of the "gentlemen of the sod", as the cockers are called, crying the odds: to do them justice they generally waited to begin, until the

* Christian VI., then Crown Prince of Denmark.
† Extract from "*Kentish Weekly Post*," October 17, 1768.
‡ Vol. iii., p. 401.

preacher

preacher was finished, but if he was on any occasion extra long winded, their patience fell short, and they commenced.

The following extract is from "Walker's History of Penrith," 2nd edition, p. 80:

The cockpit was on the south of the church-yard, near the old Catholic Chapel. It was properly fitted up, and every way convenient for the purpose. On one occasion, when the clergyman was reading the burial service, his voice was totally drowned by loud cheers from the pit, in token of the victory of a favourite cock.

This was not peculiar to the north of England, as an extract from the Guardian of Oct. 1, 1884, shows:

The Rev. T. Webb writes to "Notes and Queries" that he has received the following from the Rev. C. L. Eagles, the incumbent of the little church of Crasswall, in Herefordshire, which has just been restored:—"On the north side of the church is an old cockpit. An old man, who died in 1869, aged 96, told me he had been at many a cockfight there. 'People did come from all parts, and after sarvice did fight the cocks. Ah, people did come to church in them days'! There were stands of gingerbread at the time of fighting, and people came from Clifford, Dorstone, and Hay, and even Talgarth—a little town ten miles or more distant. The pit remains as a memento of the past.

It is possible that the "gentlemen of the sod" who fought their mains on Sunday in a church-yard cockpit may have had some qualms of conscience to gulp down: if any such existed at Alston in Cumberland, the old maxim of the end justifying the means would be used for their alleviation, for there was

an endowed grammar school, rebuilt in 1828, among the holiday sports of which in the olden time was that of a main of fighting cocks for a prayer book at Easter. Some of the books thus won are yet in possession of some of the surviving scholars.*

The governors of Greenwich Hospital, on one of their periodical visits to Alston, collected all such books they could find, and carried them away, to be preserved as curiosities.

* Sopwith's *Account of the Mining Districts of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teasdale*. Alnwick, 1833, p. 27.

The

The citizens of Carlisle were by no means behind in their devotion to the sport, as the following extracts from the minutes of the Town Council prove :

March 8th, 1681. Ordered yt 3li be given in cockplates. March 10th, 1683. Ordered that 8li worth of plates to be fought for by cocks be bought whereof 4li to be given by ye city to be fought for on ye last week in April.*

These cock plates were probably challenge plates, and replaced older ones, which had probably disappeared, as many other things did in Carlisle, in or after the great siege of 1644-5. These plates, like the predecessors I conjecture for them, have long ago gone the way of all things, and history records little or nothing of the cock-fights that in the 17th and 18th centuries were waged in the Border City. In the 18th century cockfighting had become everywhere an established concomitant of horse-racing, and the annual Racing Calendars give a list of the principal cock-matches fought in the year preceding their publication : Cheney's Historical List of Horse Races run in 1747, gives twenty-three mains as fought in that year, and a list of sixteen to come. It also gives, in addition to the rules of the time of Charles II., a very complete code of 19 rules, of which the 18th is

Item that none shall strike, or draw weapon to strike any man upon pain of every time so offending to forfeit Forty Shillings.†

The list of matches diminishes from this time, and we give the list for 1768; after which it increases again.

COCK MATCHES
fought in the year 1768.
CHESHIRE.

At Chester at the time of the Races a main of Cocks were fought between Mr. Ogden & Mr. Wynne, consisting of twenty-one battles, eighteen won by the Former, & three by the latter.

* Ferguson and Nanson's *Municipal Records of Carlisle*, pp. 316, 318.

† The gentlemen in Cumberland who subscribed to Cheney, in 1747, and may therefore, be considered the local sportsmen of the day, were Viscount Lonsdale, Francis Warwick, Esq., Henry Fletcher, Esq., John Holme, Esq., Mr. Graham. There were no subscribers in Westmorland.

SUFFOLK.

At Beccles on the 31st of May & following day, the first three mains of Cocks were fought between Suffolk & Norfolk, for ten guineas a Battle and one hundred guineas the odd, and was won by the former.

LANCASHIRE.

At Preston, during the Races, a Main of Cocks was fought between Mr. Dickinson and Lord Strange, which consisted of forty Battles, twenty seven of which were won by the Former, and thirteen by his Lordship.

At Lancaster on the 27th of June & following Days, between Mr. Wilson & Mr. Whittington & won by the former, a Main of Cocks were fought.

YORKSHIRE.

At York, during the Races, a Main of Cocks were fought between Mr. Hardwick & Mr. Lord for ten Guineas a Battle, and two hundred Guineas the Main, which was won by the former by several Battles.*

The list next year is longer, and then is this notice:

Barnet Races 1770.

Will begin the 14th of August next. Cocking at the Green Man, as usual.†

The list next year is longer again and the names of the "feeders" are given in many instances, showing the interest in the sport was growing.‡

In 1783, I find this entry:

CARLISLE.

During the Races a main of Cocks was fought between the Earl of Surrey & A. R. Bowes, Esq., for 10 gs. a Battle, & 100 gs. the Main, which was won by the latter.§

Charles Howard Earl of Surrey was M.P., for Carlisle from 1780, to his accession to the Upper House, as Duke of Norfolk, in November 1786.‖ So slovenly was this duke's

* Heler's *Historical List of Horse Matches in the year* 1768, vol. 18.
† *The Sporting Calendar*, Tuting & Fawconar, vol. i.
‡ *Ibid*, vol. ii.
§ Weatherby's *Racing Calendar*, vol. x.
‖ Ferguson's *M.P. of Cumbd. and Westd.* p. 386. This was the Duke, who has already been mentioned as the first Mayor of Wreay.

dress

dress that on one occasion he was taken at the royal cock pit for a butcher, and his bets refused.

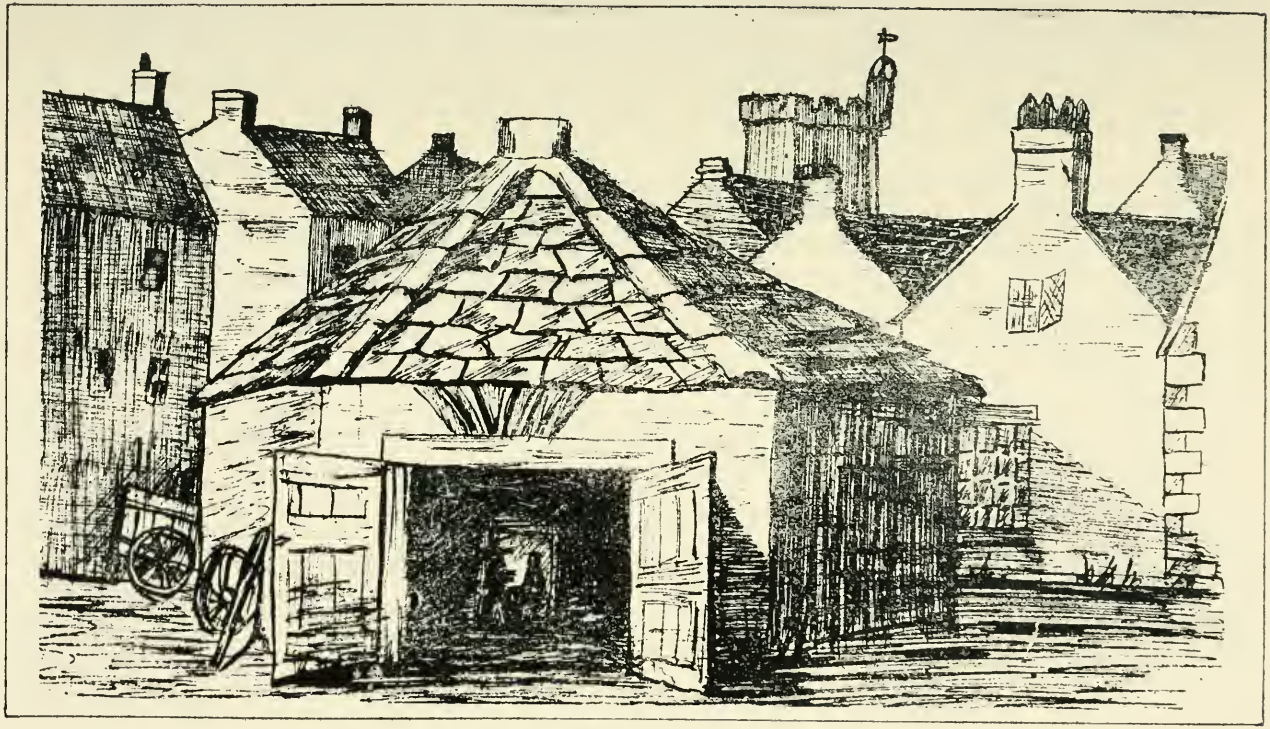
It is said that he and Sir James Lowther, in 1785, erected the cock pit, which up to 1876 stood in a court on the west side of Lowther Street, Carlisle. At that time these two eminent personages were quarrelling over Carlisle elections as bitterly as they could, and their combining to do anything is, to my mind, very odd*: probably they each gave a handsome subscription, by way of influencing the cock-fighting interest at some election. Mr. Fisher, of Bank Street, Carlisle, possesses a picture of it in oils painted by H. St. Clair, in 1873, and an interesting model to scale, by Bellamy. It was octagonal, 40 ft. in diameter, the walls 12 ft. high, and it was 45 feet in height to top of the octagonal roof. In 1829, it was occupied by Messrs. Burgess and Hayton, as a brass and iron foundry, and afterwards was well-known as Dand's Smithy.†

I have mentioned the "black reads" of Dalston, and the greys of Caldbeck, as famous Cumberland breeds of fighting cocks: I now exhibit a portrait of the famous "black read cock" Achilles trimmed and spurred for fighting. The Romans, Mr. Pegge is of opinion, did not trim their cocks, but fought them as nature made them: they are so depicted on the gems engraved to illustrate his paper in the *Archæologia*. I also exhibit some of the spurs used in cock-fighting, one of which is of silver: at most cockpits the cocks were required to fight "in fair silver spurs." This spur is a simple polished spike or goad of silver, slightly curved: it has a ring, which fits on the stump of the natural spur: and is provided with a leather,

* The Duke had a white horse which defeated one belonging to Sir James Lowther, in a match at Carlisle or Penrith. He employed Thomas Carlyle an organ builder and carver at Carlisle, to make him a wooden statue, life size, of the white horse. This he placed on the top of a lofty barn so as to be conspicuously visible to Sir James at Lowther Hall. It is now down, but the platform on the barn still remains.

† *Transactions Cumb. and West. Antiq. and Archæ.* vol. vi., p. 430, vol. viii., p. 528.

which



THE COCKPIT SMITHY, CARLISLE.

which is lashed round the bird's leg. Another spur is similar, but of steel. In each case the spike is about one and a half inches long, and these I believe to be "fair spurs." The other two spurs I exhibit are sold now as "cock spurs," and are miniature scimitars, or curved blades, three inches in length: I doubt if these clumsy weapons would have been tolerated in a respectable (if such a word can be allowed), in a respectable cockpit.

There was great art in putting the spurs properly on a bird: a game cock's object in fighting is to seize his foe by the hackle, hold him down and spur him on the head: to do this he must kick, or spur close past his own head; and hence, if the spur is not set at the proper angle, is apt to dig it into his own head. Much has been said about the additional cruelty of fighting cocks in artificial spurs, but with injustice; a fair silver spur, such as exhibited, inflicts clean wounds that heal easily, and a game cock, in training, after receiving several such in his neck, will be all right and well in three or four days, whereas the natural spur inflicts bruised wounds, that, like those made by horn of hart, are slow to heal: the silver spur too kills at once, if it enters the brain, while the natural bruises and inflicts a lingering death. The game cock's habit of seizing his adversary by the hackle is the reason why it was always stipulated that cocks were to fight "with a fair hackle," that is it must not be so trimmed away as to afford no hold.

Here is the announcement of a cock-fight from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, of December 1, 1770.

To be Fought for, at Mr. Mordue's New Pit in the Flesh Market, on Monday, the 31st of December, FIFTY POUNDS, by Cocks and Stags, 3lb. 14oz.

On Tuesday the 1st of January, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, by Cocks and Stags, 4lb. 2oz.

On Wednesday, the 2nd, by Cocks Stags and Blenkards, 4lb 2 oz.

To

To weigh the Saturday before, between Ten and Twelve o'clock, and fight with fair Silver Spurs. The Stags for the Monday to be allowed one ounce; Tuesday, the Stags to be allowed one ounce and a half; and on Wednesday the Stags will be allowed one ounce, and Blenkards one ounce and a half.

N.B.—Whereas there have been many complaints made by the Gentlemen of the Sod in regard to their Cocks fighting with Candle Light, to prevent which for the future Mr. Mordue is determined to have a pair of Cocks upon the sod precisely at Ten o'clock each Day.*

"Stags" are young cocks, and "Blenkards" are one-eyed ones, veterans.

Cock-fighting, bull-bating, and badger-drawing were made misdemeaners in 1835, by the 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 59, an Act which was repealed in 1849, and fresh enactments made by the 12 & 13 Vic., c. 92, amended by the 17 & 18 Vic., c. 60, but the sport was hard to kill. A friend tells me that he saw a main fought at the Raffles, near Carlisle, in 1842, the setters being Dick† and Davey. Another was fought at the Dandie Dinmont, in 1846, without much pretence of concealment, a coach and four taking the sportsmen out from Carlisle: another Dick, Dick the Daisy, was one of the setters on that occasion. Within the last ten years, a gentleman in Carlisle, now dead, kept his cocks in a sodded attic in his house, and fought them within the city; while in Newcastle, a well-known knight, alderman, and magistrate, who died in 1871, had a cockpit at the back of his house, where frequent fights took place, and one of My Lord the Queen's Justices, Baron ———, was a frequent spectator. Cock-fighting, however, goes on to this day to a great extent in the northern counties, but I must not say where.

The following letter, written in April of this year, may serve to bring this paper to a close:

* We are indebted for this to the first number of *The Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend*; Newcastle-on-Tyne.

† When this Dick died, a few years ago, his admirers subscribed and put up a monument to him in Carlisle cemetery, on which were graven the tools of his art, a pair of cock spurs. I regret this interesting tomb has been defaced, and the spurs chiselled off.

April

April 2, 1887.

Dear———

I am in receipt of yours, not being a cock fighter, only being led into by knowing Dick—— so well and finding him money and being fond of sport, on two occasions I made a Main for him for £100 a-side, shew 21 Cocks in, for also £5 per battle, the weights 4lb 4oz up to 5lb 4oz two days fighting: out of the 21 Cocks 17 caught, we fought 9 battles one day and eight the other. The first Main was a draw, the second we won by three, the Cocks were weighed on the Pit ready for work, they fought in *Silver*.

Now these Cocks were taken from their walks say to day, Friday and fought about Monday or Tuesday week—say the Cock was 5lbs. weight or a little under at the time he was taken up, he would fight 4lb. 4oz. or so. On the first part of their training was cut a little of their wings and tail, then Senna tea to drink until say Tuesday cut their spurs short and spar them every day with small boxing gloves tied on their heels—On Tuesday they get their medicine—the very best Turkey rhubarb and magnesia about the thickness of your first finger, in fact more than would quickly operate on you or me. next day senna tea again and sparring. They get very much reduced by Friday, all the fat out of them—after that they give them new milk and bread made of eggs loaf sugar &c., in fact every thing that is good, the very best malt barley and so on—you would be astonished how they thrive each day after. For the Old Cockpit they used to feed at different public houses, one was in Pack Horse Lane another in the Castle Lane in fact in all the Lanes in English Street [Carlisle]. They fought single battles for 5 or 10 £ and what they call 4 mains that is 4 cocks—of course the winner had to get 2 battles.

* * * *

* Yours truly,

———— ————

To ———— ——

We have reserved to the last, proof that in Cumberland the old connection between education and cockfighting is not yet wholly severed: the seal of the Dalston School Board displays a fighting cock, a Dalston "black red," but they have omitted the ringing motto

"WHILE I LIVE I'LL CROW!"

* "Instructions on Cocking" will be found in the Sporting Magazine of September, 1826, they contain directions for feeding.

APPENDIX.

Mr. Hartshorne kindly furnishes me with the full title of the Markham's book mentioned on page 367.

Country Contentments
or, the
Husbandmans
Recreations
Containing
the wholesome Experience, in which
any ought to Recreate himself, after the toyl
of more Serious Business.
As namely,
Hunting, Hawking, Coursing with
Grey-Hounds, and the Laws of Leash, Shooting in
the Long-Bow or Cross-Bow, Bowling, Ten-
nis, Baloon; The whole Art of Angling;
And the use of the Fighting Cock.
By G. Markham.
The eleventh Edition.
Newly Corrected, Enlarg-
ed, and adorned with ma-
ny Excellent Additions, as may appear by this mark.☞
London.
Printed for George Sawbridge, at the Sign of the Bible on
Ludgate Hill, 1675.

The book is dedicated to Sir Theodore Newton, Knight, by Gervaise Markham. Chap. XIX treats of the choyce, Ordering, Breeding, and Dyeting, of the Fighting-Cock for Battel.

Since there is no pleasure more Noble, Delightsome, or void of conzenage and deceit, then this pleasure of Cocking is; and since many of the best Wisdomes of our Nation have been pleased to participate with the delights therein, I think it not amiss, as well for the instruction of those which are unexperienced, as fortifying of them which have sound knowledge therein, to declare in a few Lines the Election, Breeding, and Secrets of dyeting the Fighting-Cock, which having been hitherto concealed and unwritten of, is (for our pleasure sake) as worthy of a general knowledge as any delight whatsoever.

ART. XXVII.—*Notes upon some of the older Word Forms to be found in comparing the language of Lakeland with the language of Iceland.* By REV. T. ELLWOOD, B.A., Rector of Torver.

Read at Coniston Hall, Sept. 14, 1887.

IN the year 1869, and for one or two years following, Dr. Kitchin, now Dean of Winchester, took up his residence at Brantwood, the present abode of Professor Ruskin, and while there, he had in hand, as delegate of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, the proofs of Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, which was then passing through the press. Knowing that I was a Cumbrian, he kindly asked me to look at those proofs and see whether I could suggest any affinities to our Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness dialect. I was able to point out a number of words which were identical, or nearly so in Icelandic and the dialect of Cumberland and this portion of Lakeland, but as a considerable portion of the book had passed through the press it was too late for many of the words I had noted to appear in the work. In looking over the proofs, however, and reading the exhaustive introduction to the joint labours of Cleasby and Vigfusson, those long and self-sacrificing labours in which Cleasby spent and finished his life, light seemed to be thrown upon our northern language and customs, which placed them in a very different point of view from anything I had thought of before. The language of the Northmen had, at the time of the Settlement, been carried to Iceland, and there, isolated and remote from the contact of other languages, it had in a great measure preserved its primitive grammar and vocabulary, so that the Icelandic classics of a thousand years ago could with little difficulty be read by the Icelandic peasant of the present day. It occupied, moreover,

over, much the same relationship to the Danish and other Norse tongues, as the Latin does to the Romance languages of Europe, and hence its vocabulary was the best means of acquiring a radical knowledge of them.

It occurred to me that the task of collecting such words of the dialect in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness as seemed to have identity or affinity in form and usage with the Icelandic would be the best means of tracing out the origin of this dialect, and hence, in some measure, the origin of those by whom this dialect was spoken, and as we have here words and usages almost as primitive as they have in Iceland, we could, I thought, trace the language a great way towards its original or parent stock. It occurred to me also that as many of the old customs and superstitions in Lakeland are fast dying out, just as the old Norse words that represent them have become or are rapidly becoming obsolete, it must be now or never with me in making the undertaking, if I wish permanently to note down the customs and vocables of the people amongst whom the whole of my life has been spent. I have worked at intervals at collecting these words for 17 or 18 years, and though I have doubtless in many cases done over again what others have done much better before me, yet I imagine in other instances I have unearthed and identified words and customs of the Northmen, yet to be found amongst our dalesmen, of which not any note had been taken before. In pursuing this work I have inquired incessantly amongst the dalesmen, and wandered into most of the nooks and corners of Cumberland and Lakeland. I have had the friendly advice and encouragement of the A. J. Ellis, Esq., of Professor Skeat, and above all, of the Dean of Winchester, whose kind advice and encouragement, as it first started me, so it has in the end brought me to the final issue of my work.

Is seems, in many instances, to be the idea formed by the philologists who have treated upon our dialect, as derived

derived from the Northmen, that as they were plunderers, that all habits and names of plundering must, in a great measure, be referred to them. A careful study, however, of the Norse words in those dialects has led me to a very different conclusion. The remarkable thing about those words is that they evince the peaceful disposition of those who first settled here and left their language. The great bulk of the words are field names and farm names, the terms applied to husbandry operations, and names applied to sheep and cattle, or used in their care and management, words applied in butter making, cheese making, knitting, and all domestic duties and concerns of every day life. Another consideration that adds interest to this study, is that the words correspond in the two languages, not only in their original idea and meaning, but in most of the secondary and consequent meanings that are derived from them, and show that we have in Lakeland retained not only many of the original vocables, but also the habits, the customs, the superstitions, and the modes of life which are common to nations of the Northern stock. I have said I commenced my work with Cleasby. Cleasby, however, is a large and expensive work, costing, I believe, something not far from £4, got up in the style, and proceeding *mutatis mutandis* upon the plan of Liddel and Scott. The delegates of the Clarendon Press, however, most kindly presented me at the outset with a handsomely bound copy of the work; and I have carefully worked through this once, and in many portions, twice, comparing it with our dialect—page for page, and word for word.

For comparing Icelandic with our local place names and surnames, the Landnama, or Landnama Bok, is indispensible. The Landnama Bok is a history of the discovery and settlement of Iceland, originally written by Frodi, who lived between 1067 and 1148. The Landnama Bok is also a sort of Doomsday Book of Iceland, and contains a roll of the names of all the original settlers in Iceland, together

together with the names of the farms which they occupied, making in all about 5,000 names. I have found also remarkable affinities between our Northern dialects and the words in the Moeso-Gothic Bible of Ulphilas. Ulphilas was a bishop of the Moeso-Goths, who lived between A.D. 311 and 381. His version, which is also very valuable as a critical evidence of the New Testament, was made about 370. All that now remains of it are fragments of the four Gospels and the Epistles of St. Paul. Some of the older words in our Northern dialect seem to be identical both in sound and meaning with the words found in the existing fragments of Ulphilas. I have carefully collated what remains of Ulphilas with the words to be found in our dialect, and I think I shall be able to prove, before I conclude this paper, that we have words in every-day use here in High Furness identical both in form and meaning with the words used by Ulphilas in his translation 1,500 years ago. And this is more remarkable, as Ulphilas had in some measure to reduce a spoken language to a written one, and had himself to frame the characters by which he represented the words.

With all these helps, however, I have always had an idea that the best method of comparing the language of Lakeland with the language of Iceland was to get a Lakelander and an Icelander *vis-a-vis*, and in this way to let them collate the older meanings and usages of words in Lakeland and Iceland, and to note all the points of affinity they may be found to possess. This, I imagine, I have been enabled to do, for, during a few weeks' residence at Cambridge in the present summer, I made the acquaintance of one of the University librarians, Eric Magnussen. I made his acquaintance first in my search for the Landnama Bok in the University library, and found that, though he was now a graduate and University librarian in an English University, he was a native Icelander, and had been born and spent most of his life upon a lonely farm

farm in that remote and isolated land. He entered most cordially and ardently into the work of comparing our respective dialects—lent me the Landnama Bok, which I still have—went carefully through the 500 or 600 Norse words which I had collected from the dialect of the Lake country, and wrote notes, in some instances long notes, upon more than 100 of them, showing how in many instances in Iceland and Lakeland the very same words in the very same meaning are still used by the shepherd and the farmer. It is to words of this class I shall confine my attention in the few names I have chosen to illustrate what I have said.

The word used to name mountains or unenclosed mountain land is in both countries essentially the same, for, I take it, there is no difference between the Fjall of Iceland, and the Fell of Lakeland; as we have a corresponding name for the hills, so also have we one for the valleys, for Dale, or rather Deeal, of Lakeland is exactly like Dalr of Iceland in its general and applied meanings. Here, as there, the people who live amongst the mountains are called dalesmen. Here we have Crossdale, Broaddale, Deepdale, and Langdale—there they have Thver dalr or Crossdale, Breid dalr, Djupr dalr, Langidalr in the very same meaning; and their term *dala drog* corresponds exactly in meaning with our own term *deeal head*. Many of the names of the peaks of mountains are almost the same in sound and meaning in both countries, as *knab*, Icelandic *knapper*, a button-shaped peak. *Knot*, Icelandic *knut*, is of frequent occurrence in Lakeland, Iceland, and Norway, and is applied to mountains, as Hardknot in Eskdale, Harteknot or the hard knot in Norway, and this idea in both cases is taken from the close resemblance the form of some mountains bears to the round of the knuckles. Of the mountain peaks signified in Iceland by *knab* and *knot*, Mr. Magnussen made me drawings, which I here produce, and you will see that they convey the same ideas as the names do here.

With

With regard to the names used for mountain paths in the Lake country the word *Rake* was applied generally to the narrow paths along which sheep are driven to the fell. It is also used in the same acceptation in Yorkshire. It comes from Icelandic *reka*, past, *rak*, to drive. Ulphilas has *wrikan* as the same word to drive, English *wreak*. *Outrake* corresponds in sound and meaning with Norse *ut reka*, to drive out (Icelandic Bible Joshua iii., 10, *út reka* Cananita, *drive out* the Canaanites), and this *outrake* in the Lake District was a path by which sheep were *driven out* to the fell. There is one so named on Black Combe, one at Torver, one at Coniston, and there seems to have been one or more in most of the valleys in Lakeland, which were spoken of as *The Rake*. There are also several farms called *The Outrake* in this district, and I have observed that these farms mostly stand at the entrance to a rake or fell drive. The Norse verb *vreka* or *wreka* also means to drive or drift, as the tide does, and we have this name, I think, in the proper name of Wreak's End, near Broughton-in-Furness, as a point in the stream which marks the end of the tide flow or *drift* in that direction. On Yorkshire moors sheep are said to *rake out* when they go or are driven out in single file. Ulleraker, wool rakes or sheep rakes, was formerly a realm of Sweden, in the present province of Westmanland. "*Rake*," often used here as the name of a sheep dog, is, I think, from Norse *Reka*, to drive; or, as Mr. Magnussen suggests, is Iceland *Reki, a driver*.

Speaking about the Icelandic field or farm names there is probably no word that has left its mark more evidently in the towns and villages of Cumberland than the word *tún toun* or *ton*. Upon both the Cumbrian and the Scottish side of the Border *tún* is applied to a single farm-house, with its out-buildings, &c. Originally this word meant a field surrounded by a hedge, and in this sense Wycliffe translates Matt. xxii., 5—But thei dispisden, and wenten forth

forth—oon into his town (field), another to his marchandise. In the Waverley of Sir W. Scott, *toun* or *tun* is applied to a single farm upon the Border. "He hes dune neathing but dance up an' down the toun." This application might be indefinately extended upon the Border, where every farm is called a *toun* or *tùn*, and the Whamtun, Uppertoun, Bartiestoun, are either single farm-houses or hamlets with three or four houses. Lowthertoun, Longtoun, are larger villages, but still from the same derivation, and so on with the other tons of the country. *Tun* corresponds with the Icelandic *tùn*, properly a hedge; then a hedged or fenced plot, within which a house is built; then the farmstead, with its buildings—the homestead. In Norse deeds each single farm is called *tùn*, and the Icelandic phrase, *tùn fra tùni*, means from house to house. The ancient Scandinavians, like the other old Teutonic peoples, had no towns. Tacitus says: "Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari, satis notum est; ne pati quidem junctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit." And with regard to Iceland those words of Tacitus, "Colunt discreti ac diversi," still apply, for excepting the capital, which is but a village, all the other so-called *tùns* are single farms.

Another word which we hear very commonly used as the name of farms in Furness and some adjoining portions of Westmorland is *Grund*; or more modern, ground. The word is *grundas* in Ulphilas, and in the Landnama it is applied as a farm name in Iceland. Cleasby says that *grund vollr* is the ground marked out for a building. From this root doubtless we have *ground*, always pronounced *grund*, applied to so many farms in Furness—Atkinson Grund, Brockbank Grund, Sawrey Grund, &c. An inquiry which a friend of mine, Mr. Swainson Cowper, lately made to find out the farms called *grund* or *ground* in Furness, or near it, produced a total of 47.

Dealing with the subject of farming, and reading my paper here at Coniston Hall, which forms, as I may say, one

one of the great sheep centres of High Furness, I may refer to some of the many words that we get from Iceland to apply to sheep. *Twinter*, as sheep of two years old, and *trinter*, a sheep of three years old, are applied almost exactly in the same way in Iceland. *Twinter*, really means two winters, and this custom of reckoning age by winters is found in the Bible of Ulphilas, where the girl of 12 years old is said to be *twalib wintrus*—twelve winters. Here we have *gimmer lamb* for the female lamb. In Icelandic *lamb gymber* is used in exactly the same meaning; while the Danish term is nearer still—*gimmer lam*.

As is well known, every farmer in Lakeland has his peculiar mark, which he puts upon his sheep. This is well known and published in a book, which I have here with me; in it figures of the sheep are engraved and marked with the distinctive marks of each farm. I have procured since a Shepherds' Guide, that I might bring it here to show you. This red distinctive mark is called the *smit*.* Lambs are so *smitted* when first put on the fell, and sheep at clipping time. Each farmer has his own distinctive *smit* or brand, which are carefully noted in this Shepherds' Guide. This very word "*smit*," is found in the Bible of Ulphitas, in the sense of smear or anoint, and comes from the verb *smeitan*, and it is found in Iceland as *smyrja*, to smear. You will observe, in looking at those sheep as figured in the Shepherds' Guide, that besides the "*smit*" there is another distinctive mark,† viz., a small piece cut out of the sheep's ear,

*The Smit given upon the left hand figure in the engraving is the Coniston Hall Smit, and is described in "the Shepherds Guide" as "The Chine Smit down the back."

†The ear-mark given in the right hand figure in the engraving is technically called the "forked" ear-mark. It is the ear-mark or lug-mark rather than the Smit which is usually put forth as the *legal* mark and sworn to in proof of ownership. In the Shepherd's Guide now before me, I find nearly 600 different ways in which the sheep's ear is bored, slitted, indented or partly cut off to distinguish the various ownerships in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness, and no two marks appear to be exactly alike. Boring the ear is spoken of as a mark of ownership in Exodus xxi, 6.

differing

differing for different farms. This is generally called *the lug mark*, and, as in Cumberland, we often call the ear the lug, as being that by which an animal may be handled or lugged, I used to think that lug-mark was equivalent to

FROM THE SHEPHERD'S GUIDE.

ear-mark. Now, however, I hardly think this is the case. In Iceland they have lug-mark for this distinctive mark of the sheep belonging to the various farms. The word appears there, however, as *lögg-mark ; log* is law, and hence this *lögg-mark* is explained, as the *lawful* or legal mark by which the sheep of one farm can be distinguished from those of another. With such an obvious explanation I cannot but think that our term *lug-mark* must have come from the same root, and have been *lögg-mark* at first.

One word more and I have done. I have said that some of our old words, together with the things they represented, are rapidly dying out. I will give you an instance. Perhaps in some parts of Cumberland there is not one person who knows what a brandrith* is, and yet at one time in Lakeland the brandrith was one of the best

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*I have instanced the word Brandrith, and I may remark generally, that the affinities between the Norse and the Language of Lakeland are very obvious and marked in the words which have relation to fuel and fire.

known

known and most used of all domestic utensils. It was in the time of old hearth fires, the grate, and corresponds exactly in name and meaning with Icelandic Brandreid—a grate. It was an iron tripod held together with rims of iron, and employed in supporting the girdle plate which was used above the hearth fire for baking oat bread. You shall not remain long in ignorance of what it was for. I have brought one, and here it is. The word has a local significance, as I find the term to describe the point where the boundaries of three parishes met was a brandrith. A mountain near the Great Gable, which reminds one of a tripod, is called The Brandrith; and finally, the three shire stones upon the top of Wrynose, near the source of the Duddon, are called the Three-legged Brandrith, because a person might there at the same time place each of his feet in a separate county, viz., Westmorland and Cumberland, and his hands in a third, Lancashire. At that point the Brandrith represents the union of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness, the districts wherein the dialect is spoken which I have named as the language of Lakeland. Your Society unites them in that it carries on its labours in every one of them. With such a word, then, and wishing you every welcome to this portion of your district, I may well bring my paper to a close.

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

July 7th and 8th, 1887.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th of July, 1887, the quaint old town of Kirkby Stephen being selected as head quarters. The members and their friends, to the number of between fifty and sixty, left the King's Arms Hotel, Kirkby Stephen, at one o'clock on the first day, and drove in waggonettes to Smardale Hall and Ravenstonedale, returning to the King's Arms by Wharton Hall. The weather was beautifully fine, and though the roads were dusty and in places somewhat rough, the journey through the beautiful district of Ravenstonedale, within sight of Mallerstang Fell, Wild Boar Fell, and Green Bell, proved most enjoyable. Among those present were the President; Major and Mrs. Arnison, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. Swainson, Kendal; Miss Gibson and Miss M. Gibson, Whelprigg; the Rev. J. Brunskill, Threlkeld; Canon Weston; the Rev. C. H. Parez; the Rev. W. Lowthian, Soulby: the Rev. J. Wharton, Stainmore; Mr. and Miss Horrocks, Eden Brows; Miss Kuper, Miss Julia Curwen, Roewath; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper; Mr. W. D. Crewdson; Miss Preston and Miss Stackhouse, Settle; Mr. Nevin, Mirfield; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport; Mr. J. H. Nicholson; The Rev. W. Lyde, Brough; the Rev. H. A. Fielden, Kirkby Stephen; Mr. Waller, F.S.A.; Mr. T. Wilson, (secretary); Mr. J. W. Braithwaite; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, North Shields; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. George Peile and Miss Peile, Shotley Bridge; the Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling; Dr. Beardsley, son, and friend; Miss Nicholson and friend, Penrith; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Kendal; Mr. Thos. Lester, Firbank, Penrith; Mr. W. Wiper, and Mr. J. Wiper, Kendal; Mr. R. Nelson, Kendal; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh; Mr. G. B. Elliot, Penrith; Mrs. and Miss Tomlinson, Englethwaite; Mr. J. Simpson Yates, Penrith; Mr. J. O. Atkinson and Mr. C. Pollitt, Kendal; and Rev. R. Duncan, St. James, Whitehaven.

Smardale Hall, about three miles distant from Kirkby Stephen, was reached about two o'clock. A sketch plan of this building is in the 3rd volume of the Machel Collections, which shows it to have then

then occupied three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being closed by a wall and gate. It was much altered by Sir George Dalston M.P., who, in 1761, sold his estates at Dalston, near Carlisle, and settled at Smardale. The President and the Rev. J. Wharton offered some observations upon the building, explaining what little is known of antiquarian interest in regard to it.

Rejoining the carriages, the party proceeded to Ravenstonedale, which was reached about half-past three o'clock, and where they were joined by Mr. Anthony Metcalfe Gibson, Mr. Atkinson Metcalfe-Gibson, and Mr. Fothergill. On alighting they entered the churchyard and spent a short time in examining the tombstones, one or two with a turn for photography, improving the opportunity by taking a few "shots" at the old church of St. Oswald, which was built in 1747, and, as was remarked, evidently succeeded an earlier building. Its square tower is the most interesting feature of the outside of the building; the walls are extremely thick, being 4½ feet between it and the nave. The interior of the church is fitted up with pews of oak, which is believed to have come from Lowther Park. The pews run parallel with the north and south walls, with an open space up the middle to the chancel; so that, when seated, one half of the congregation faces the other. The pulpit is a magnificent and lofty specimen of the ancient "three decker," but the top "deck," though offering a splendid opportunity for a "pulpit thumper" to try his skill in rousing a country congregation, is now discarded.

Standing near the lower "deck" the PRESIDENT gave to the assembled company a number of interesting particulars about the church and parish of Ravenstonedale.

It might be shocking to say it, but he did hope that Ravenstonedale Church would not be "restored;" he admired the old three-decker and the old fashioned pews. The church was characteristic of its time; and the people who built it must have been very public spirited, for it was very large for the size of the parish. Outside there was a cross, from which, after the service, the clerk used to cry all the sales and meetings to take place during the week; and he was informed that when the custom was discontinued the attendance at the church diminished. (Laughter). The sanctus bell used to be rung at one time at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed to call the dissenters into the church, the dissenters not objecting to come in a friendly way and hear the sermon. (Laughter). That was a curious little circumstance as showing how the people got on together in those old days. The chancellor of the diocese, when he had jurisdiction over wills, had no power in regard to wills at Ravenstonedale; and the place, owing perhaps to its secluded position, kept up for a long time its old manorial customs, and manorial grand juries, but they were now obliterated, as in more populous places, by county courts and other modern inventions. It appeared that a right of sanctuary in the church existed,

existed, and murderers taking refuge in the building and ringing the bell claimed that right. He did not see why the people of Ravenstonedale were proud of having such a privilege. There was a tradition that a man claimed it once, and that he spent the rest his life in the place, and two generations of his descendants remained after him. (Laughter). Some of the memorial slabs, &c., were interesting. There was a brass plate on which Carlisle people especially would look with interest; it was to the Rev. Robert Mounsey. Mr. Mounsey's son settled in Carlisle, and there had been four or five generations of the family settled there since. Several of the monuments were to the Fothergills, a great clan in Ravenstonedale, some of whom became men of distinction at Oxford and Cambridge. They were always benefactors to their native place, and the handsome church plate was the gift of members of the family.

The church plate was examined and the inscriptions and dates were explained by the Rev. H. Whitehead.—The present parish clerk, who has been thirty years in the office, gave an account of the carrying away, on one occasion, of the iron safe containing the registers. He was constable of the parish at the time. The thieves expected that the plate was in the safe, but at that time it was kept at the vicar's. He now kept it, and always had a loaded revolver beside him; and (he added significantly) should any thieves attempt to surprise him they would get the contents of the weapon. (Laughter.)

Various other details were given, the so called British graves were visited, Mr. Metcalfe-Gibson's collection of paintings, china, and old books inspected, and after tea the return journey was made to Kirkby Stephen *viâ* Wharton Hall, which was visited. After dinner, at the King's Arms hotel, the annual business of the Society was held, and the following resolutions were passed:

On the motion of the Rev. Canon Weston, seconded by the Rev. J. Brunskill, it was unanimously resolved, That the present officers of the Society be re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. Henry Whitehead, of Newton Reigny, in place of the late Mr. J. A. Cory.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Major Arnison, it was unanimously resolved that the life-subscription be increased from £5 5s. to £10 10s. per annum, and that such increase take effect immediately.

It was further resolved, that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds be placed at the President's disposal, towards defraying the expense of copying the episcopal registers of Carlisle.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to explore the track of the Roman Road across Burgh Marsh mentioned that they had not completed their task, and deferred sending in their report.

The

The following new members were elected, viz:—Mr. T. Lester, Firbank, Penrith; Rev. J. Mitchell, Corney House, Penrith; Rev. E. W. Chapman, the Vicarage, Penrith; Rev. J. W. Marsh, Penrith; Mr. Joseph Simpson Yeates, Devonshire street, Penrith; Mr. John F. Curwen. Horncop Hall, Kendal; Mr. Christopher Mounsey Wilson, jun., Bampton; Rev. H. A. Fielden, the Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen; Rev. R. Duncan, Whitehaven.

The following papers were laid before the Society, viz:—

The Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth. By W. Jackson, F.S.A.

The Dudleys of Yanwath. By W. Jackson, F.S.A.

The Registers of Crosby near Carlisle. T. Hesketh Hodgson.

The Fight at Clifton in 1745. The President.

Re-Cross. The Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.

Extracts from the parish chest of Holme Cultram. Rev. W. F. Gilbanks.

Stone with Dacre Arms at Lorton. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Pigeon houses in Cumberland. The President.

On the second day Kirkby Stephen Church was visited, and was much admired by the members. Brough Church was then reached by carriages, and here the following notes, by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, were read by the President:

BROUGH CHURCH.

The fine church of Brough presents many points of interest, and one of the most striking is the interior, with its sloping floor, which to a certain extent follows the slope of the ground outside, giving an appearance of great dignity to the edifice. A slight examination of the building shows that the south wall is nearly four feet thick, whereas the other walls do not exceed three feet. We find that the south doorway is an early Norman doorway, with elaborate carved arch stones, and, further south, traces of early masonry may be seen. We know, therefore, that an early Norman stone church stood here; the church is therefore the oldest building the parish possesses (for I believe the keep of the castle is late Norman), and more fortunate than the castle shows no signs of decay. Following the course of many ancient churches, the church of St. Michael grew by slow degrees from a Norman church to the building as we see it now. In Norman times it probably consisted only of a nave and chancel, of which nave the south wall of the present church formed a part. I think the first alteration that took place was the lengthening of the church eastward, and then the addition of a small north aisle, all in late Norman or early transitional times. And it is not improbable that a tower was built at the west end, and a bay added between it and the church to connect the two together. It is to be borne in mind that ancient churches were seldom or never taken down, but underwent a constant process of restoration and improvement and addition, and all additions were if possible, so contrived that the church could be made use of during the execution. In or about the middle of the 14th century great benefactions had evidently fallen into the church, and great works were

were taken in hand. I suspect that the building was re-roofed, and new windows inserted in the south wall of the nave, except that on the west side of the doorway; later on the small north aisle, if one existed, was taken down, or rather before it was taken down a much longer and wider aisle was built outside it as far as the length of the nave, to which it opened by two or three arches. At the east end of the aisle the local historians say that a chantry founded by the Musgraves existed. They seem at this time to have taken down the chancel arch, and to have extended the arcade so as to form this chantry into a chancel aisle. It seems probable, from the two tiers of windows at the east end of the south wall of the nave, that they erected a screen and loft in place of the chancel arch. At the commencement of the 17th century they seem to have taken the east end in hand, to have rebuilt the chapel at the east end of the north aisle, and to have almost entirely rebuilt the chancel. We can trace their additions still further, for in the screen to the tower we find the remains of the parson's pew erected in 1682. In the altar rails we reach the 18th century. The church, as we now see it, is the growth of six centuries; it has gradually grown with the parish, and now forms an authentic part of its history.

The castle and vicarage grounds were visited, whence the party proceeded by the once crowded coach road to Maiden Castle and Re-Cross. At the latter place the fameous cross has, at the joint expense of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, been set up firmly on its base, and protected by a strong iron railing. The two Societies are indebted to the Rev. J. Wharton, vicar of South Stainmore, for kindly superintending the work: he had also, on the occasion of the Society's visit, had the limits of the camp marked out by flags. A paper by the Rev. T. Lees on Re-Cross was read, in his absence, by Mr. Whitehead, after which the meeting broke up.

Sept. 13th and 14th.

The second meeting of the year was held at Ulverston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th.

At half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the party drove from the County Hotel. The arrangements were carried out by a local sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. James Hodgson, James Atkinson, J. Coward, E. G. Tosh, and the Rev. Canon Bardsley, all of whom were present with the exception of the last-named gentleman, who was unavoidably absent. The President of the Society, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., was also unable to attend the first day's meeting. The rest of the company included the Rev. L. R. Ayre, Messrs. John Atkinson, J. Rawlinson, E. Walker, Mrs. Tosh and

and Miss Webster, Ulverston; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, Yewfield Castle; Mr. Isaac Cartmell and Miss Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B., and Mrs. Garnett, London; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Mr. C. and Miss Vaughan, Millom; Mr. W. L. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. J. R. Ford, Leeds; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Hawes Mead, Kendal; Mr. J. Spencer Price; Mr. James Harrison and party, Newby Bridge; the Rev. J. Mitchell, Penrith; Miss Preston and Miss Stackhouse, Settle; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Manchester; Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal, the hon. sec. of the society; Mr. W. Holmes, Barrow, &c.

A halt was first made at Swarthmoor hall, where the Rev. L. R. Ayre read a very interesting and carefully prepared paper,

SWARTHMOOR HALL.

Swarthmoor Hall stands upon the edge of an extensive tract of land known as Swarthmoor. Writers on Furness history have asserted one after another that this moor derived its name from Martin Swartz, the Flemish general, who in 1487 was the leader of about 2,000 German troops, enrolled at the expense of Margaret, the Duchess Dowager of Burgundy, to support the cause of Lambert Simnel, the pretender to the English throne. This German contingent sailed from the Low Countries to Ireland, and from thence, in conjunction with the Irish troops, set sail for the English coast. They landed at the pile of Fouldrey, and thence marched forward, 8,000 strong, and encamped for a time upon this moor. The statement, however, that the moor was called after this Flemish commander appears to be erroneous, and the similarity of names to be only a coincidence. In Domesday Book the place is called Warte, and is mentioned as forming part of the manor of *Hougun* which in Edward the Confessor's reign belonged to Earl Tosti. It is much more probable that the name is derived from the Teutonic word *Schwart*, and that it means simply "Black Moor." Swarthmoor Hall was probably built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is a plain specimen of an Elizabethan country house. It is interesting as such. But the interest it arouses is greatly increased when we remember that it was the house of Thos. Fell, known commonly as Chancellor or Judge Fell, and that it is inseparably bound up with the history of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. The father of Thomas Fell was an attorney at law, named George Fell. He was descended from an old Furness family, and had his paternal estate at Hawkswell, on the borders of the township of Osmotherly. Thomas was born in 1598, and was brought up to the study of the law. He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn in 1623, was called to the bar in 1631, called "ancient" in 1648, and to the bench in 1650-1. Siding, as he did, with the Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War, and being evidently a man of marked ability, he was promoted by the party in power to several important offices. In 1641 he was placed upon the commission of the peace for Lancashire. In 1642 he was appointed, along with twenty other gentlemen a Parliamentary sequestrator for the forfeited estates of Royalists

Royalists in Lancashire. In 1646 he was elected M.P., for Lancaster, and he was appointed one of the Judges of Assize for the Chester and North Wales circuit, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Chancellor of the Duchy Court at Westminister. Writing many years after his death, his wife describes him as having been "much esteemed in his country, and valued and honoured in his day by all sorts of people for his justice, wisdom, moderation, and mercy." He died on October 8th, 1658, at the age of 59, and was buried by torchlight on the following Sunday night under the family pew in Ulverston Church. He left eight children—a son named George (who was educated at Hawkshead Grammar School, brought up to the profession of the law, and admitted student of Gray's Inn in 1652-3, but not called to the bar by that Society, if at all), and seven daughters. The property which Judge Fell possessed at the time of his death was very extensive. It comprised the ancestral estate of Hawkswell, the lordship of the manor of Ulverston, and various lands and tenements of which the greater part had belonged to Conishead Priory and Furness Abbey, and having come into the market after the dissolution of the religious houses, had been purchased probably by his father or grandfather, and been added to by himself. Marsh Grange, the birth-place of his wife, he bought of the Askew family long subsequently to his marriage. Swarthmoor Hall appears to have been built in order that there might be a suitable residence for the proprietor of the newly formed Swarthmoor estate. But how Thomas Fell became possessed of it; whether by his own purchase or by inheritance from his father, is not certainly known, nor are there any documents accessible to make it clear how he obtained the lordship of the manor of Ulverston. It seems, however, certain that it was only over one moiety of the manor that his jurisdiction extended, for the manor of Ulverston had from early times been divided into two moieties. Of these one moiety was possessed by the Abbot of Furness at the time of the dissolution, and was then surrendered to the Crown, and the other had belonged to Henry Duke of Suffolk, who was attainted of high treason, and executed in 1552, in consequence of which it was forfeited to the Crown. The Crown retained both moieties until 1609; in that year one moiety was sold (as West states) to Salter and Williams, and it was probably purchased from them by Thos. Fell's father, or by Thos. Fell himself. The other moiety was sold in 1612 to Whitemor and Vernon; and this appears to have been purchased by one of the Kirkbys of Kirkby Hall, in which family it remained for many years. Judge Fell's moiety of the manor was inherited by his son George, and was purchased with the rest of the Swarthmoor estate by the Judge's son-in-law, Daniel Abraham, in 1691; and therefore we find Daniel Abraham and Roger Kirkby, described as joint lords of the manor in a document referred to by Canon Bardsley in his "Chronicles of Ulverston," p. 68. In 1718 the trustees of Kirkby are said (West's Antiquities, page 45), to have conveyed the second moiety to Mr. Abraham on trust, thus giving him the sole lordship, the whole of which was sold in 1736 by John Abraham (Daniel Abraham's son) to the Duke of Montague. The lady whom Thos. Fell married was Margaret Askew, of Marsh Grange. Her marriage took place in 1632, when she was in the 18th year of her age. Thos. Fell and his wife found their pleasure at Swarthmoor Hall in practising hospitality on an extensive scale. . . . . Margaret Fell, in her own narrative, says that when "lecturing ministers," as they were called, visited the district they were frequently entertained at this house, when they would have prayers and religious exercises in the family. "In this," she says, "I hoped I did well, but often feared I was short of the

the right way. After this manner I was seeking and enquiring about 20 years." It was 20 years after her marriage, in the winter of 1652, that George Fox paid his first visit to Ulverston, and great indeed was the sensation which he made in the place. The Judge was absent at that time on circuit, but according to usual custom the strange visitor was hospitably received at Swarthmoor Hall by Mrs. Fell. I cannot stay to relate at length the events which followed—how Fox went the next day, being a fast day, to Ulverston Church, and delivered an address to the people, which made so powerful an impression on the mind of Mrs. Fell that she soon became one of his most devoted adherents; the violent treatment which he met with from the populace, how Judge Fell, as he was returning home was informed by some friends of what had occurred; and how, though he was greatly incensed against the man who had (as he supposed) so strangely bewitched his wife and family, he afterwards became his friend and protector, and permitted him to hold weekly meetings in the dining hall at Swarthmoor—though these and many others are circumstances of great interest and closely associated with Swarthmoor Hall. After Judge Fell's death his widow endured much cruel persecution in consequence of her stedfast attachment to the principles of the society which Fox had founded, but the weekly and other meetings of the society continued to be held in her house until the year 1688, when the present meeting-house was built near to it. After remaining a widow eleven years she was married at Bristol to Geo. Fox. She survived him several years, and, dying in 1702 at Swarthmoor Hall, she was buried at the Friend's Burial Ground at Sunbrick, on Birkrigg Common, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. On Judge Fell's death the Hawkswell estate, with other lands and tenements, came to his only son George. To his widow he left, by his will, Swarthmoor Hall and "50 acres of ground lying most conveniently unto the said house" for so long as she remained unmarried. On her marriage with George Fox it passed to her son, and on his death, which took place in October, 1670, it passed with other property, under the provisions of his will, to his only son Charles. Charles, who was but an infant when his father died, sold the whole of his estate to Daniel Abraham, who had married Rachael, the Judge's youngest daughter. The deed of conveyance, which is dated July 8, 1691, states the purchase money to have been £4,500, and describes the estate as lying more or less in Ulverston, Swarthmoor, Dragley Beck, Hawkswell, Blawith, Lowick, Pennington, Urswick, Dalton, Colton, Hawkshead, Nibthwaite, and a manor or township the name of which is illegible. It was not long, however, before this extensive property began to suffer material diminution. In 1697 Daniel Abraham sold the ancestral estate of Hawkswell, and in the years which followed, owing to the distraints and fines which he incurred in defence of the rights of conscience, and the expensive litigation in which he was engaged in resisting what he deemed unjust claims, his losses were considerable. He died in 1731, and left his estate to his son John Abraham. In his time the causes already mentioned, together with the expenses of a large family, some unsuccessful mining operations and other unfavourable circumstances so encumbered the estate as to necessitate its sale. It has been already mentioned that he sold the lordship of the manor of Ulverston in 1736. Outlying portions of the estate were from time to time disposed of, until in 1759 Swarthmoor Hall itself, and also the land belonging it, was in the market. In the absence of any single purchaser of sufficient means, it was sold to three parties, by whom it was parcelled out in lots, and a large portion of it resold to great advantage. The Hall and a portion of the land were purchased

purchased by Wm. Lindow, Esq., a merchant of Lancaster. He left it to his sister Eleanor, the wife of Mr. James Jackson of Ulverston for life, with an entail upon her daughter Ann, the wife of Mr. Wm. Dickinson surgeon of Workington, and her eldest son, from whom it has descended to its present possessors. Swarthmoor Hall is now a farmhouse, and all its surroundings are in keeping with the purposes to which it is devoted. Though much dilapidated, and though it has been altered to suit the requirements of successive occupants, it still presents in its essential features much the same aspect as it did two centuries ago.

The Friend's Meeting House was next visited, over the entrance door of which is the inscription, "Ex dono, G F., 1688," showing that the building was the gift of George Fox, by whom it was built on land purchased from the daughter of Judge Fell.—The Rev. L. R. Ayre read a brief statement respecting the building, directing special attention to two posts of ebony which once belonged to Fox's bedstead, and now serve as jambs in a doorway leading to the gallery; to Fox's sea-chest, and to Fox's black letter Bible, a folio volume printed in 1541, but unfortunately not quite perfect.

The party were then driven to Birkrigg Common, which lies at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the sea, and commands a most extensive prospect on all sides—over Morecambe Bay to Lancaster in one direction, and as far as the Isle of Man in another, while to the north and north-west the mountainous district of Westmorland and Cumberland bounds the scene. The Rev. L. R. Ayre pointed out a small enclosure on the eastern side of the common near Sunbrick, which was formerly used by the Quakers as a burial ground. An inscription cut in the rock mentions the number of persons interred there, and states that amongst them was Margaret Fox, the widow of George Fox. At a distance of a few hundred yards from this spot there stands, as there has stood for ages, a circle of weather-beaten stones, commonly called the "Druid's Temple." There are in fact two concentric circles—the inner one being about 24 feet in diameter, consisting of 12 stones, some of them three feet in height, while the outer one is evidently not complete, some of the stones probably having been taken away. An engraving is given of these circles in the 31st volume of *Archæologia*, plate XVIII. Mr. Ayre stated that on other parts of Birkrigg, especially near Urswick, and in other parts of the mountainous district of Furness, similar circles and other pre-historic remains exist. See *Archæologia* vol. 31, Article XXXIV.

A visit was next paid to the Parish Church of Aldingham, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The foundation of the present building is assigned to the first Michael le Fleming, who received extensive grants

grants from the Conqueror; and the first mention of it is made about the year 1180, in a deed of Furness Abbey. The architecture generally exhibits transitions from the Norman through the early English and prependicular styles to recent times. The church is built of the district limestone, the dressings being partly of red permian sandstone and partly of millstone grit. On arriving at the church the company were met by the rector, the Rev. Canon Hayman, who briefly described the most striking features of the structure. Dr. Hayman pointed to the massive Norman, cylindrical, and octagonal columns as the most ancient feature of the church. These were even older than those at Furness Abbey, but there might be some older than them at Carlisle. They dated back further than Henry I., and possibly might extend as far back as William the Red. He pointed particularly to the sepulchral stone bearing the inscription, "Hic Jacit Goditha de Scales," referring, no doubt, to the daughter of one of the early le Flemings, and dating probably from the latter part of the twelfth century. The whole of the northern aisle was new, and was erected within the memory of some of the present inhabitants. The reverend canon drew attention to the low, flat ceilings, and also to the fact that the chancel arch and the other arches were not in a straight line, but ran zigzag fashion. He also described a monumental brass on the floor referring to a former vicar, Thomas Shawe, who died in 1667, and referred to a local writer's notes respecting some monumental slabs under the chancel wall.

Aldingham Moat was next visited, where some notes by the President were read: these will be printed in this volume. At Gleaston Castle Dr. Hayman read an account of it by himself, which is printed in the Antiquary, vol. v., p. 102, under the title of "Muchland: or Gleaston Castle."

The company next made an inspection of the peculiarly interesting church of Urswick, which was briefly described by the vicar, the Rev. R. B. Billinge. He stated that the advowson of the church was exchanged by Sir Michael le Fleming with the Abbot of Furness in 1137, and that that exchange was confirmed by his son under a deed dated 1220. The next presentation to Urswick Michael le Fleming reserved for his son Daniel, a former vicar of Urswick, afterwards rector of Aldingham.

The company arrived back at Ulverston about eight o'clock, and partook of dinner at the County Hotel. Mr. Isaac Cartmell presided, and after the health of the Queen had been drunk, the members adjourned to the drawing-room, where a meeting for the transaction of the society's business was held under the presidency of the Rev. L. R. Ayre, and the following papers read:

Sir

Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven. W. Jackson, F.S.A.

Αλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών. The President.

Some Prehistoric Remains. H. Swainson Cowper.

Cup-marked Stone, Maryport. J. B. Bailey.

Calder Abbey, Part III. Rev. A. G. Loftie.

Saxon (Hog-back) Tombstone at Lowther. Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.

On Wednesday the President joined the party. A start was made from the County Hotel at 9 a.m., the carriages proceeding by Marsh Grange, Kirkby Ireleth Church and Hall, to Foxfield. Thence the company went by rail to Coniston, a saloon carriage being set apart for their accommodation ; and, lunch having been partaken of at the Crown Hotel, a visit was then paid to Coniston Old Hall, when a paper on the Hall was read by Mr. Swainson Cowper, and another by Mr. Ellwood of Torver, "On the resemblance between some of the older customs in Lakeland and Iceland," after which the party was conveyed by the gondola to Lake Bank, where the carriages were in waiting to make the return journey. On the way home a stoppage was made for an inspection of Lowick Hall.

The following new members were elected during the meeting: Mr. T. Stordy, English Street, Carlisle ; Major General Brougham, Bishop's Yard, Penrith ; John Marshall, Esq., The Island, Keswick ; Miss Julia Curwen, Roewath, Dalston ; Mr. Arthur Hogarth, Kendal ; Mr. W. Holme, 161, Chatsworth Terrace, Abbey Road, Barrow ; Mr. Percy L. Addison C.E., Cleator ; Mr. Joseph Shaw Witham, National School, Ulverston ; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., Gill Head, Windermere ; Mr. John Atkinson, Croftlands, Ulverston ; Mr. Edward Walker, Oubas, Ulverston ; Rev. L. R. Ayre, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Ulverston ; Mr. Joseph Rawlinson, Cavendish Street, Ulverston ; Rev. W. G. C. Hodgson, Distington Rectory, Whitehaven ; Mr. Edward Garthwaite Farish, Pall Mall Club, London ; Mr. Hume Kitchin, Ulverston ; Mr. John Bell, Heathwaite, Coniston ; Mr. John Spencer Price, F.R.G.S., 41, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, London ; Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington ; Mr. Wilfrid Howard Crewdson, Abbott Hall, Kendal ; Mr. George H. Nelson, Kent Terrace, Kendal ; Mr. William Ecroyd, Lomeshaye, Burnley.

ART. XXVIII.—*Two Moated Mounds, Liddell and Aldingham.* By THE WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A. President of the Society.

Communicated at those places, July 23, 1885, *and Sept.* 13, 1887.

WITH the English invasion of this country, arose the necessity for a new style of fortification suitable to the social conditions of the new comers. The British encampments, intended for the residence of a tribe having all things in common, were, both in position and arrangements, utterly unsuited to the new inhabitants: so were the fortified barracks, or camps of the Romans. The English did not settle down as tribes, nor as great garrisons, they settled as families dispersed up and down the country: they required something suitable for the centre and defence of a private estate, for the accommodation of the lord and his household, for the protection of the tenants generally should they be attacked, and for the safe housing, in the time of war, of their flocks and herds.

This is what the English did. First they cast up a truncated cone of earth, standing at its natural slope from 12 to even 50 or 60 feet in height. This, the "mound," "motte," or "burh"—the "mota" of our records,—was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumscribing ditch, which indeed was the parent of the mound. Connected with the mound is a base court, sometimes circular, sometimes oval, sometimes horse-shoe shaped, occasionally square, having also a ditch and bank round it. This is not mere conjecture: we have history for it; in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, some fifty of these burhs are mentioned, and the dates of their erection with the names of their respective founders are given. Of these some score yet exist and can be identified.

We

We can thus safely attribute these peculiar earthworks to the 9th and 10th centuries, and possibly to the 8th, that is to the northern settlers generally, as distinguished from the Britons and Romans. These "burhs" are found all over England, in the lowlands of Scotland, and on the marches of Wales. They may be defined as a moated mound with a table top, and a base court, also moated, either appended to one side or within which the mound stands. Mounds similar to these are found in Normandy.

On the top of one of these mounds there would be in the time of the original English settler, a wooden house built of half trunks of trees, set upright between two waling pieces at the top and bottom: there would be a palisade round the top of the mound, one round the bottom and, probably, another round the outer edge of the ditch. The base court would be also surrounded by a palisade, and there would be bridges of planks across the ditches: the base court would be occupied by huts of timber or of dab and wattle for the servants and retainers, and the bridge over the ditch of the moat would be drawn up at night, and the lord and his family thus secure against their own retainers, just as a Boer at the present time bolts out his slaves, for fear they should cut his throat in the night.

After the Norman conquest, most of these moated mounds were converted into castles of stone, as Windsor, Oxford, Lincoln, Tamworth, &c., and locally Appleby.* Many remain: locally one at Irthington in Cumberland, one at Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmorland, and another at Black Burton in Lancashire, all which this Society has visited.

These moat hills must not be confounded with a class of mounds belonging to the same people, but used for civil purposes: they are not uncommon and are called also

* *Appleby Castle: its earthworks and keep*, by the President. These Transactions, volume viii., p. 382

motehills

motehills and toothills, but they are very seldom moated and are not accompanied by base courts and enclosures. I may add (to obviate an objection) that Ducange defines "Mota," as "Collis seu tumulus cui inædificatum est castellum." Windsor Castle in mediæval Latin is "Mota de Windsore." These moated mounds generally were the *caput* of a manor, or barony, as at Irthington in Cumberland, and Black Burton in Lancashire; they may also have been talking places, as the tenants of a manor would naturally resort to the *caput* of the manor for that purpose.*

LIDDELL MOAT.

We give with this paper a plan of this moated hill, reproduced from General Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain. It is there titled "A plan and section of Liddell moat, a Roman Camp near the junction of the Liddell with the Esk."† No description of it is given in the text, beyond a suggestion, which the general hesitates to adopt, that it is the Roman "Castra Exploratorum."‡

It is thus described by Mr. Skene:

Proceeding (from the junction of the Liddell and the Esk.)§ half a mile up the south bank of the Liddel we came to what is called the Roman Camp, and which, I found, was known by no other name in the country, though it is called in the 'Statistical Account' the Moat of Liddel. It is situated on the top of a high bank overhanging the river. On the north side, the rock goes shear down to the river. The highest point is about 160 feet above the river. On the other side it is defended by prodigious earthern ramparts, which rise from the field to a height of nearly 30 feet. The space enclosed by the great rampart measured about 38 yards from east to west, by about 55 yards from north to south. There is a smaller inner citadel measuring

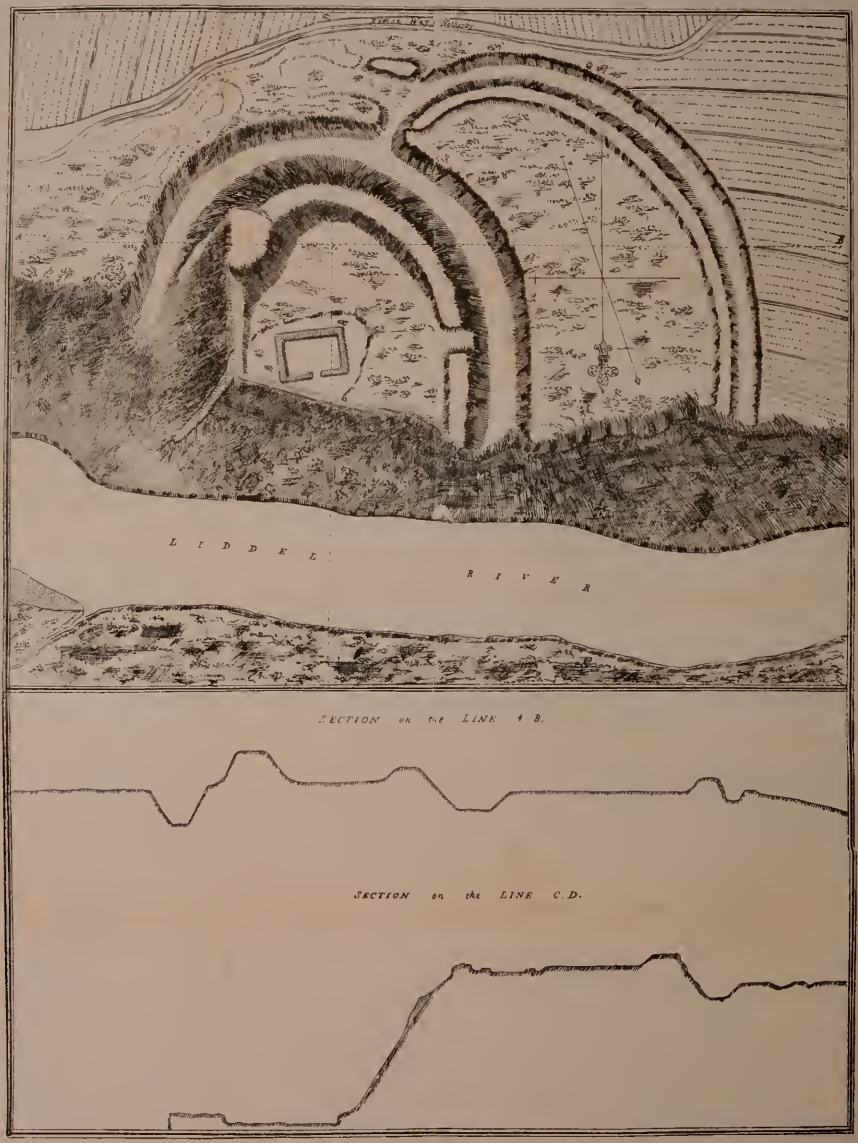
* The above is a very brief *resume* of a portion of the second chapter of *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, by G. T. Clark, F.S.A. London: Wyman & Sons, 1884. It should be studied by all who wish to understand this interesting class of earthworks.

† Plate xxiii.

‡ Pages 118, 119.

§ On the borders of Cumberland, near the station at Riddings junction, on the North British Railway.

PLAN and SECTION of LIDDEL-MOAT, a ROMAN POST near the junction of the LIDDEL with the ESK



13 yards by 9, and also a well in the enclosure, and on the west side there is a second great rampart. I am sorry that I am not a draughtsman, and cannot lay before you a plan or sketch of this magnificent fort. It is obviously a native strength and would well repay a visit. The view from it is magnificent. Standing on the highest point and looking north, the river Liddel and the railway wind at the base of the rock under your feet. Looking north-east, the beautifully wooded vale of the Esk opens out before you, up which the eye carries you as far as Langholm, and the bare and pastoral valley of Liddesdale extends to the north-west. In the horizon, the top of Birrenswork hill, notable for its Roman camps, is most prominent. On the west the Solway Firth stretches before you; and looking due south, the eye rests upon the Arthuret knowes, and beyond them the chain of Cumberland hills bounds the horizon.*

These magnificent earthworks consist of a horse-shoe shaped ditch, whose heel rests on the precipitous bank, some 150 feet above the river Liddell: the earth from this ditch has been thrown inwards, so as to form an inner rampart of nearly 30 feet in height on the east side of which is the mound: the heel of the horse-shoe is closed by a smaller rampart; from its toe another ditch sweeps round to the west, and runs out on the precipice; the earth from this ditch has been utilised for the formation of a large inner rampart and a smaller outer one. The foundations of a rectangular building exist in the inner ward. These earthworks have nothing Roman about them, nor are they British: they much remind the spectator of those at Appleby Castle,† and may be safely assigned to the same period, that is to some time between the eighth or ninth century, and the Norman conquest of the district by the Red King; in these earthworks we have the fortified dwelling of the great thane or franklin, whom William Rufus found in possession, and who had to make way for some Norman baron, probably Turgis Brundis, first lord of

* *Site of the Battle of Ardderyd*, W. F. Skene, F.S.A,, Proceedings Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. vi., pp. 91, 97.
† These Transactions, vol. viii., p. 382.

the

the barony of Lyddale.* But the Norman lords of Lyddale never translated the earthworks of Liddell Moat into the stone walls of a Liddell Castle: the early barons had little money! the barony was but of small value, and it at an early period fell to the Crown, who needed no residential castle, while, for military purposes, the castles of Carlisle and Bewcastle sufficed. Ultimately it, or some place hard by, became the residence of a branch of the Greymes, and the foundations in the inner ward probably mark their dwelling place. In the year 1553 "Fergus Greyme of the Mote of Lydysdale in the Countie of Cumberland gentleman" had a grant of arms from William Harvey, Norroy King of Arms, as a reward for his true and faithful services done in the reigns of King Henry VIII and Edward VI.

The site is admirably suited for its purpose: towards Scotland and the north, it is defended by the precipices of the Liddell, which bounds the barony; towards the other sides are long easy slopes, up which cattle could easily be driven, entering the shelter of the great earth ramparts, and their palisading by an opening left towards the south.

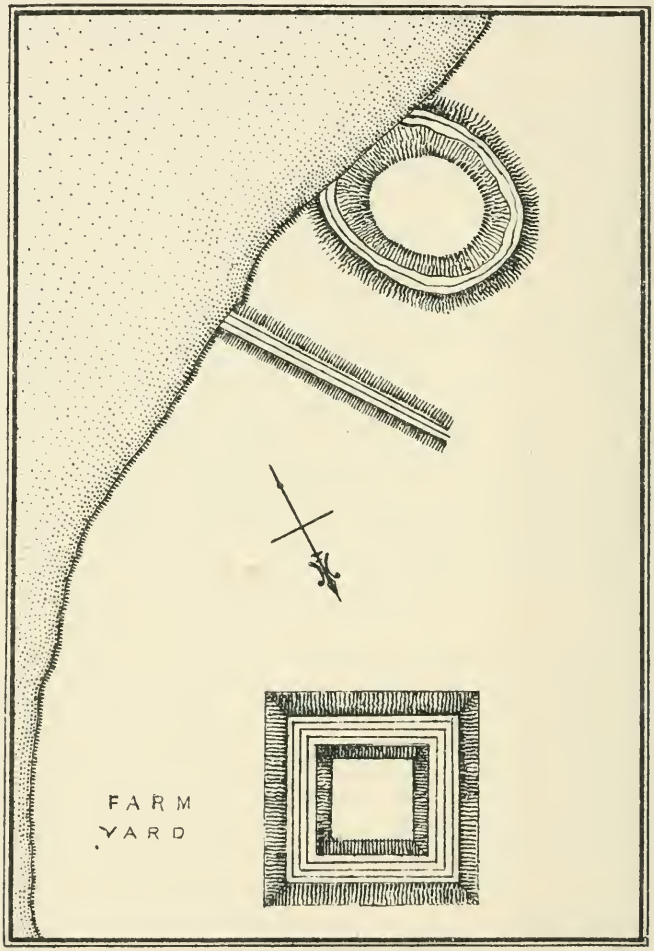
Mr. Skene continues his account:

> On the east side of the fort the ground slopes down hill till it comes to the level of the river at a place called Riddings, not quite half a mile off. Between the fort and Carwhinelow is a field extending to the ridge along Carwhinelow, which is about half a mile. The old farmer of the Upper Moat, who accompanied us, informed me that the tradition of the country was that a great battle was fought here between the Romans, and the Picts who held the camp, in which the Romans were victorious: that the camp was defended by 300 men, who surrendered it, and were all put to the sword and buried in the orchard of the Upper Moat, at a place which he showed me.

This probably points to some great fight between the Romano-Britons, and the English thane or franklin of Liddell, and his retainers and tenants.

* The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, edited by Hodgson, 1847, p. lxi.

Sketch of Ancient Works Upon the Site of
ALDINGHAM HALL.



From West's Furness.

ALDINGHAM MOAT.

This is the second visit that this Society has paid to this interesting place: we were here ten years ago, and we had an animated discussion as to what this mound was, and who erected it; turning lately to the discussion,* I felt rather inclined to blush for the nonsence we certainly talked, to which I myself contributed a good deal. However, in the ten years that have elapsed since our last visit, I, for one, have learnt much. I have seen many mounds similar to this: I have sat at the feet of G. T. Clark, and I have made a study of his great work on "Mediæval Military Architecture."

On the occasion of our last visit to Aldingham Moat, accounts of it were read by one of our members, taken from West's Antiquities of Furness, and from Dr. Barber's Prehistoric Remains of Furness and Cartmel; these are printed in the third volume of our Transactions, and may be referred to with advantage. We reproduce West's accurate description of the remains:

> At a little distance from the present farm-house, anciently called Aldingham Moat, is a small square plot surrounded by a ditch, upon which Aldingham, the residence of the Flemings family, is supposed to have stood. It lies at the foot of a gentle slope, which, rising to the south-east, terminates in a precipice formed by the waste of the sea. On the crest of the precipice, are the remains of an artificial mount of a considerable height, having apparently been somewhat oval at its base, and surrounded by a deep trench, between which and the insulated square plot, at the foot of the hill, is a long straight ditch, erroneously called a fish pond. The intention and antiquity of these works are uncertain. No traces of foundations are perceptible upon the isolated square; but at some little distance from the south-east corner, the foundations of some kind of buildings were not long ago demolished.

The conical hill is about 30 feet in height from the hill on which it stands, and about 96 from the sea level: the

* These Transactions, volume iii., p. xxix.

ditch

ditch round it is about 20 feet broad. The plateau within the square inclosure has been heightened with the earth from the ditch round it.

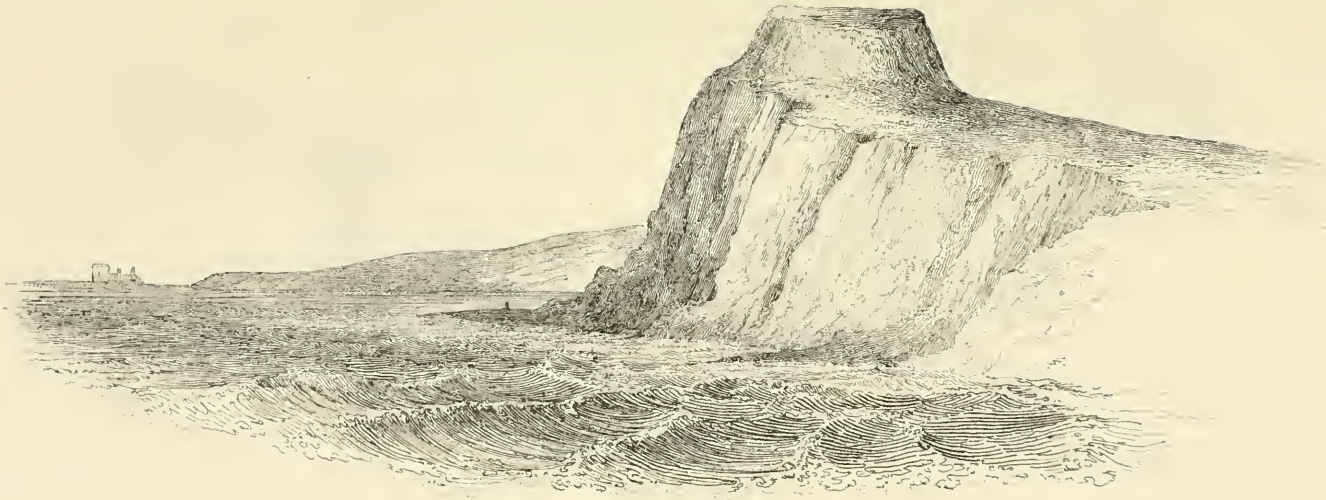
Dr. Barber says:

That the great mount just mentioned is nothing more than a barrow or burial mound there cannot be the least doubt, because by the directions of the late Colonel Braddyll of Conishead Priory, a small shaft was sunk down the centre of the hill from the top, and portions of human bones were brought to light after which they were replaced and the opening filled up.

We are so fortunate as to have here to-day an account of these excavations in a letter from the Rev. T. Tolming of Egton, Ulverston, addressed to our member Mr. Tosh. He says:

More than forty year have elapsed since Mr. Gwillym and I opened the mound with very interesting results. Unfortunately we could not proceed with our work at the time, and the farmer refused to have our cutting remain open till we could conveniently resume it. We wrought hard for one day and discovered enough to confirm the opinion we held that it was the ruin of a very ancient sacrificial altar; it had been well constructed, and its condition manifested signs of hasty and violent disruption, for instance a pipe made of very quaint tiles which crossed it, still contained the materials which must have been passing at the time, and which being hermetically closed had become consolidated into a dark black substance which filled the tube. Some of the fragments of the pipe we sent to one of the great Societies. I think to the Archæological Society. We had a reply saying they were very interesting but the S. could not explain the motive for their peculiar construction, which was that the interior of the tube was rifled. We also found bones that had been burnt, also a boar's tusk. And Col. Braddyll who gave us a call picked up the only piece of metal we found; he called it a bit of scale armour but I doubt it. On the sea face we cut into two steps at the base of the mound, possibly they might have gone round the whole mound but the day closed with us and we never resumed our work.

This is unsatisfactory: I confess I do not understand the sacrificial altar theory: nor is there any proof that the mound



The Moot or Moat Aldingham

mound is sepulchral in its origin ; in fact it has not been cut through to the original surface of the ground, where the original interment would be: any interment near the top would be a subsequent insertion : the sepulchral theory and the sacrificial altar theory may be well dismissed.

I think that this is the " mound " " motte," or " burh," (the " Mota " of our records) of the family of the Aldingas —the fortified hame of the Aldingas, as the name Aldingham tells.* It was probably also their talking place. I imagine it was also the *caput* of the manor of Muchlands or Aldingham,† whose lords at first resided on the top of the moat itself. I would further imagine that for shelter they removed their wooden house from that breezy location to the square camp, which tradition says was their early residence. When they grew wealthy enough to wish for a castle of stone, they sought another site.

One word more as to the ditch called the fish pond : this has probably been part of the ditch of the base court, which I fancy has been washed away by the sea, together with part of the moat itself.

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* The Saxon in England by Kemble, vol. i., p. 456.

† Muchlands or Gleaston Castle by Dr. Hayman, see the Antiquary, vol. v., p. 102.

ART. XXIX.—*Pigeon Houses in Cumberland.* By The WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A.

Read at Kirkby Stephen, July 7th, 1887.

IN the Autum of 1886, shortly after the Chester Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, one of the Council, Mr. H. Hutchings, was staying at Hutton-in-the Forest in Cumberland, the seat of Sir Henry Vane, Bart. In the course of his ramblings about the precincts, he came upon an almost forgotten dovecot or "culverhouse" as such are called in the south, which proved on examination to still retain the greater part of the wooden *potence* or revolving ladder by which the attendant got at the nest holes in the walls. To this interesting building Mr. Hutchings directed my attention and suggested that I should bring the general subject of pigeonhouses under the notice of the Institute.

The following extract from M. Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire de L'architecture* lays down the law and practice of the middle ages as to pigeonhouses so well that I cannot do better than cite it. It will be found under the title *Colombier*:

Pendant le moyen age, la construction d'un colombier était un privilege reservé à la féodalite. Le paysan ne pouvait avoir son four; il fallait qu'il apportât son pain au four banal du château ou de l'abbaye, et qu'il payât une redevance pour le cuire. Il ne lui était pas permis non plus d'avoir un pigeonnier à lui appartenant. Il en était des pigeons comme des troupeaux de bêtes à cornes et à laine, ils appartenaient au seigneur qui seul en pouvait tirer un produit. Les troupes de pigeons étant un rapport, ceux qui avaient le privilege de les entretenir cherchaient tous les moyens propres à en rendre l'exploitation productive. Tous les châteaux possédaient un ou plusieurs pigeonniers; les manoirs, demeures des chevaliers, petits châteaux sans tours ni donjons, pouvaient encore posséder un pigeonnier. Il

Reprinted, with additions, from the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xliv. p. 105.

ne'st

n'est pas besoin de dire que les abbés, qui étaient tous seigneurs féodaux, et qui possédaient les établissements agricoles les mieux exploités pendant le moyen age, avaient des pigeonnières dans les cours des abbayes, dans les fermes qui en dépendaient, les prieurés et les obédiences. Les propriétaries de trente-six arpents avaient le droit de joindre à leurs habitations, non un columbier construit en maconnerie, mais un pigeonnier en bois de seize pieds de hauteur et pouvant contenir seulement de soixante à cent vingt boulins. On entend par *boulins* (du grec βῶλος) les trous pratiqués dans les columbiers et destinés à la ponte des œufs de pigeons.

The swarms of hungry birds which issued from the *colombiers* of the great French nobles and precipitated themseives on the crops of the helpless peasants were one of the causes that promoted the French Revolution.

Similar rights once existed in England ; it was formerly held that only the lord of the manor or the parson might erect a pigeonhouse, but those rights have long ago become obsolete, and the pigeonhouses themselves have disappeared. We have now-a-days very little idea of the numbers of dovecots, pigeonhouses, or culverhouses that once existed in England, or of the number of birds that were reared in them ; the following passage, extracted from that fine standard work, *Daniels on Rural Sports*, may therefore be usefully cited here. The author says : —

Corn is much destroyed by Pigeons, and the greatest number of them kept in England is about Retford in Nottinghamshire. Hartbil in the *Legacy of husbandry* calculates that there were in his time 26,000 pigeonhouses in England, and allowing 500 pair to each devecot, and four bushels yearly to be consumed by each pair, it makes the whole of the corn lost to be no less than thirteen millions of bushels annually.

The reason why in the middle ages such large numbers of these destructive birds were kept is not far to seek. Fresh meat could only be procured during the summer ; turnips, mangel wurzells, and other green crops were unknown ; hence oxen and sheep could not be fattened during the winter : indeed they could be barely kept alive ; large

large numbers of them were therefore slaughtered and salted down at the beginning of winter, so much so that the old German name for November was *Slagtmonat*, or slaughtermonth, and the Anglo-Saxon name was *Blodmonath* or bloodmonth. The characteristic occupations of the various months of the year are sculptured on the late fourteenth century capitals in the choir of the cathedral at Carlisle, and December is represented by a man with a pole axe, slaying an ox.* Lord Macaulay points out that it appears from the Northumberland Household Book that

> In the reign of Henry the Seventh, fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendent on a great earl, except during the short interval between Midsummer and Michaelmas.†

Those, who were too poor to afford salt meat, subsisted upon rye bread and salt fish, and one of their winter occupations was to tend their stores of it. Thus Tusser in his "Decembers husbandrie" advises

> Both saltfish and lingfish (if any ye haue)
> through shifting and drieng from rotting go saue
> Lest winter with moistnes doo make it relent,
> and put it in hazard before it be spent.‡

Such being the prevalent diet from Michaelmas to Midsummer, it was no wonder that many leper houses testify to this day of the ravages of leprosy in England; anything that could vary or palliate such diet was eagerly cultivated; hence we have the fishponds and stews, in which carp and tench were assiduously fattened for the table, and hence the value attached to warrens of conies, while "the large round dove cot arose in the immediate

* See a paper *On the sculptured Capitals in the Choir of the Cathedral at Carlisle*. By James Fowler, F.S.A. Transactions this Society, vol. iv., pp. 280, 290.
† *History of England* vol. i., p. 326.
‡ Tusser's *Five hundred points of Good Husbandrie*. English Dialect Society's Edition, 1878, p. 63.

neighbourhood

neighbourhood of the abodes of the great and wealthy, of the castle, the convent and the manor house."*

Their frequency is attested by the occurence in lists of field names of dovecot, pigeonhouse and culverhouse fields, where now are no such buildings; and by the occurence in old forms of general words for use in conveyances of land of the term "dovecots." Instances of every class could easily be selected either at home or abroad, for they were as common, or more so, in France and Italy as in England and Scotland. Every traveller in Egypt will recollect the swarms of pigeons in the villages there, and the bonny little brown hawks that prey on them. To take a few instances nearer home; in the case of a castle, liable to be beseiged, a detached dovecot would be useless, except in time of peace; accordingly we frequently find provision made on a small scale in the castle itself; thus, at Rochester, there are in the inner face of the north wall, above the gutter, two rows of pigeon holes, probably original, and even now accommodating a few birds.† Pigeon holes also exist in the keep of Brough Castle in Westmorland, and at Conisborough Castle.‡ A survey taken of Kendal Castle in 1572 describes a "dovecot in good repair" as being "in the south side" thereof, and I have indicated elsewhere the position of this in the existing ruins of Kendal Castle.§

The priory of Lewes possessed a dovecot of cruciform shape, much like a church. It is engraved in *Archæologia* vol. 31, p. 431, and is thus described in a communication to the Society of Antiquarians, dated Dec., 1845.—

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* *Sussex Archæological Colls.*, vol, xi. p. 1. Until the railways put an end to them, the large posting houses on the north road kept numbers of pigeons in their stable yards; they afforded a ready viand for the sudden traveller. The hostler and people in these yards were quite up to the use of "saltcats" and other lures for enticing away their neighbour's pigeons, as the writer can testify.

† Clark's *Mediæval Architecture*, vol.. ii., p, 417.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. i., pp. 292, 445, 446. *Journal British Archæological Association*, vol. xxx, p. 21.

§ *Kendal Castle* by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Fifty

Fifty years since, there remained . . . . together with a dovecote or pigeon house built in the form of a cross, the cells or recesses of which were ingeniously constructed of hewn chalk. The pigeon holes were formed in a similar manner to those described in the notice of the dovecote of Garway, given in the present volume of the *Archæologia*; they were in number between three and four thousand, and were arranged in parallel rows, extending over the interior face of each building. The entrances for the pigeons were four in number, one under the roof at each extremity of the cross, as may be seen in the representation here given. The building measured in length, from east to west ninety feet; from north to south the same; the height of the walls to the roof was thirty feet. This structure was pulled down within my memory for the sake of the materials.*

In the Sussex *Archæ. Coll.* vol. xi., p. 5, the number of cells in this dovecot is given at 2,500.

The dovecot at Garway, just mentioned, belonged to the preceptory of the Templers at Garway, in the county of Hereford, and, according to the inscription on it, was built in the year 1326, by "brother Richard." It is circular in shape, and contains 666 cells, or nests, or *boulins* for the birds; it is 17 feet 3 inches in diameter in the clear of walls, and 16 feet in height to the spring of the arch.†

The *boulins* are described as having apertures varying from 6½ to 7 inches in the entrance, and about 17 inches in depth, being countersunk in the walls, one course of holes inclining to the right and another alternately to the left.

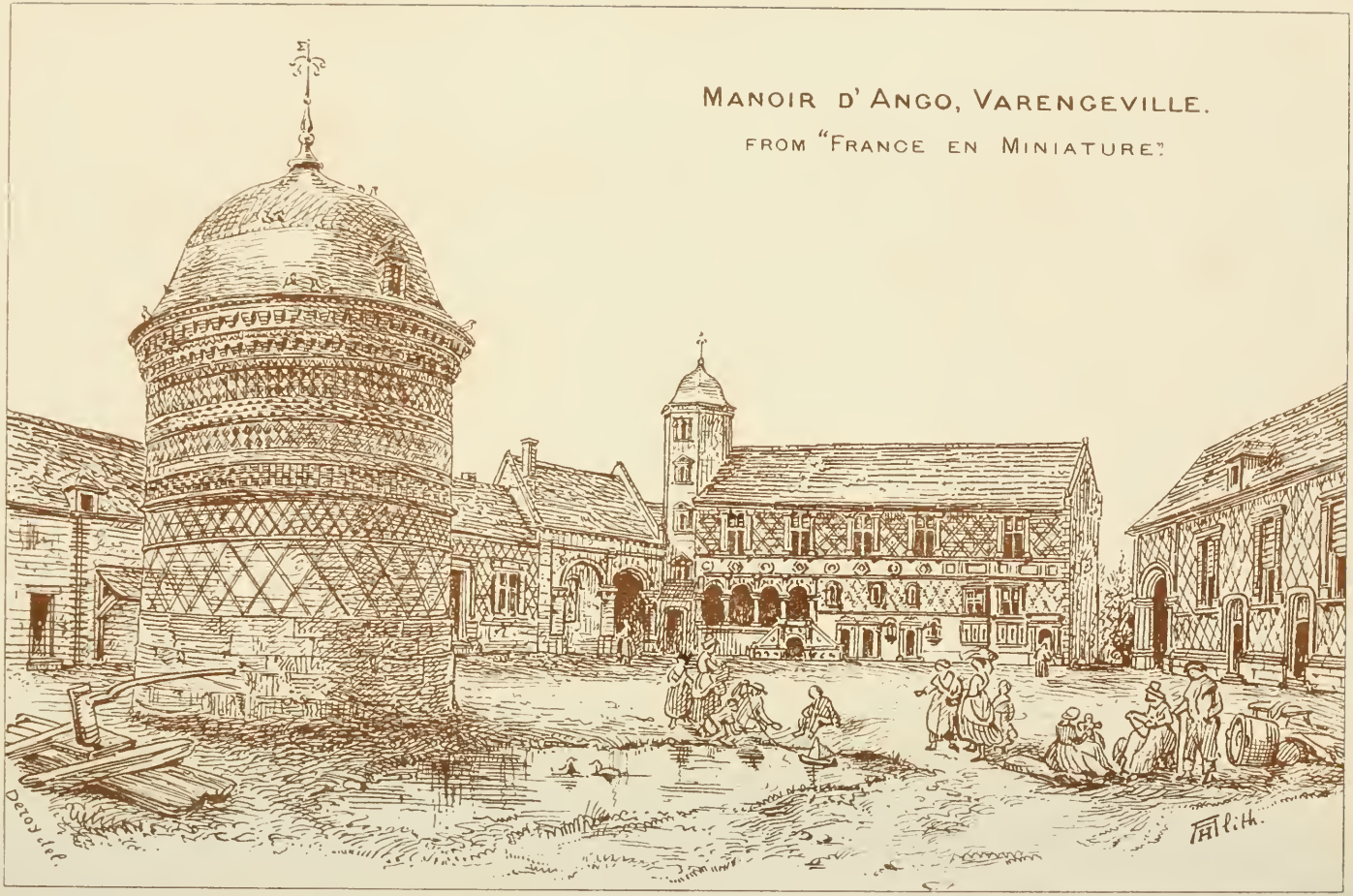
There was a large pigeon house at Breadsall Priory, near Derby, octagonal in shape, which is figured in Blore's *Breadsall*. There was a round one at Hurley Priory, Berks; another at Monkbretton in Yorkshire; a square one at Penman Priory in Anglesey, with a stone pillar in the middle, from which flat stonees projected, and wound

* *Archæologia* vol, xxxi, pp. 431, 432, in a communication by G. S. Mantell, F.R.S.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi, pp. 190, 194.

up

Ancient Dove cote of Lewes Priory


MANOIR D'ANGO, VARENGEVILLE.
FROM "FRANCE EN MINIATURE."

up as a ladder, thus giving an attendant access to the cells. Almost every religious house must have had one, and we need not multiply instances. Churches were also utilised for the keeping of pigeons: it is not unfrequent to find the lower stage of church towers, immediately below the bells, to have been originally built for a *columbarium*, as at Collingham in Wiltshire. In Bishop Nicolson's *Account of his Diocese of Carlisle** we find pigeons breeding in the very churches of Warwick and Skelton in Cumberland, and Morland in Westmorland, and no doubt the incumbents of these livings profited thereby. At Aspatria in Cumberland the vicar has a regular built pigeon house, capable of holding a large number of nests.

We will just mention a couple of foreign examples because they are figured in English publications. The *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*, vol. VI, plate 54, contains a very beautiful example of a pigeon house, combined with a well, at Veules, in France, of the date 1776. In the ninth volume of the Archæological journal are sketches and details of brickwork by Mr. Petit, of a pigeon house at Boos near Rouen; of it M. Viollet-le-Duc writes as follows:—

Il existe encore pres Rouen—a Saint Jacques, un tres beau colombier bâti en briques de diverses couleurs, et qui appartient au commencement du XVI siecle. Trois lucarnes en bois s'ouvrent dans le comble. Ses dispositions rappelent le colombier de Nesle. Cependant l'étage supérieur est porté en encorbellement sur le soubassement, ce qui donne à cette construction une certain grace.

Mr. Hartshorne has been kind enough to send me, from his father's collection, a picture of the "Manoir D'Ango à Varengeville pres Dieppe," a charming old house of the famous French merchant and friend of Francis I; it gives so good an instance of a manorial pigeon house standing among the other buildings of the manor that it is reproduced with this paper.

* *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle*, 1703 and 1704, by W. Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, published by this Society, 1877.

Let

Let us turn now to Cambridge: in that magnificent work, *The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, by Willis and Clark* it is stated that a pigeon house [columbarium] is first mentioned in 1414-5, when a regular heading "expenses of the dovehouse" makes its appearance in the accounts of King's Hall: the expenses of construction are not recorded, but the purchase of four dozen pigeons in this year indicates its stocking.

Item pro remuneracione portatorum columbarum ad columbare iiij dussen iiij^{d}ob. It pro una salcath v^{d} ob.

The salt-cat was a lure for keeping one's own pigeons at home, and enticing one's neighbours; it will be dealt with presently.

Messrs. Willis and Clark give† the following account of the pigeon houses at Cambridge.

It may be gathered from the collegiate histories that a pigeon house once existed at every college except Clare Hall, Magdalene, and Sidney Sussex; and it is possible that there may have been one at these colleges also, for the early accounts of the two first mentioned have not been preserved, and those of the last have not been examined in detail. In the 15th and 16th centuries a pigeon house was evidently regarded as a necessity to be built soon after the foundation of the college. At King's Hall the pigeon house was built in 1414-5; at King's College in 1449; and at Queen's College in 1505-6. At Peterhouse the date of the erection has not been discovered, but the building is frequently mentioned in the early account rolls; at Pembroke College it is shewn standing in the orchard in Lyne's map, dated 1574; it was built at Gonvile Hall in 1536, as recorded by Dr. Caius; at Corpus Christi, in 1547, by Matthew Parker, a work thought worthy of special commendation by his panegyrist Josselin; at Jesus' College in 1574, and at St. John's College in 1622, but the work then done was evidently only a rebuilding of an older structure. Some of these pigeon houses must have been of considerable size; that at St. John's College cost £109 17*s.* 2½*d.*, and those at Queen's College and at Jesus' College

* Vol. ii, p. 441.
† Vol. iii, p. 592.

had

had windows, for at the former in 1537-8, 'Thirteen feet of glass for the windows of the pigeon house' are paid for; and at the latter in 1575-6, we find 'for glassing ye doue howsse conteynninge xliiij feet of glasse xxij^{s}.' In the course of the 17th century the practice of keeping pigeons fell gradually into disuse. At Jesus' College the pigeon house was let on lease in 1633, and at Peterhouse in 1675. By the end of the century nearly all had been pulled down, for Loggan's accurate views shew a pigeon house at three colleges only, viz., at Trinity Hall, at Queen's College and at Christ's College; and in the latter the building is in the Master's garden and therefore not the public property of the college. At Trinity Hall, however, the pigeon house was still in use in 1730.

We must not omit to mention that Corpus College, Cambridge, built their pigeon house in 1547, and defrayed the cost by sale of certain pieces of church plate, which had gone out of fashion.* The Cambridge houses appear to have all been quadrangular ones.

I have no information as to pigeon houses at Oxford; but the Rev. the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, tells me that at one or more of the farms belonging to that college are large pigeon houses of the quadrangular kind.

Many examples of manorial pigeon houses still exist, though generally converted into something else, cattle sheds, pig styes, potatoe houses, stores of all kinds, blacksmiths shops and even schools and cottages. When the Royal Archæological Institute visited Bedford in 1881, we saw at Willington a most interesting and picturesque pigeon house, quadrangular in shape, whose details our guide, the late Mr. Parker, C.B., said would be well worth careful reproduction.† At Ashby St. Legers in Northamptonshire, Mr. H. P. Senhouse has two quadrangular pigeon houses, one of which has 2,292 cells, and the other 1,560, or 3,852 in all; an enormous number for one manor;

* Willis and Clark, vol. i., p. 261.

† The stone details of this pigeon house have the appearance of having formed part of an earlier structure, and to the re-use of these stones may be partly attributed the very quaint and unusual form which the gable presents . . . . Probably Gostwick pulled down the old manor house and re-used the materials. *Archæological Journal*, vol. 38, p. 453.

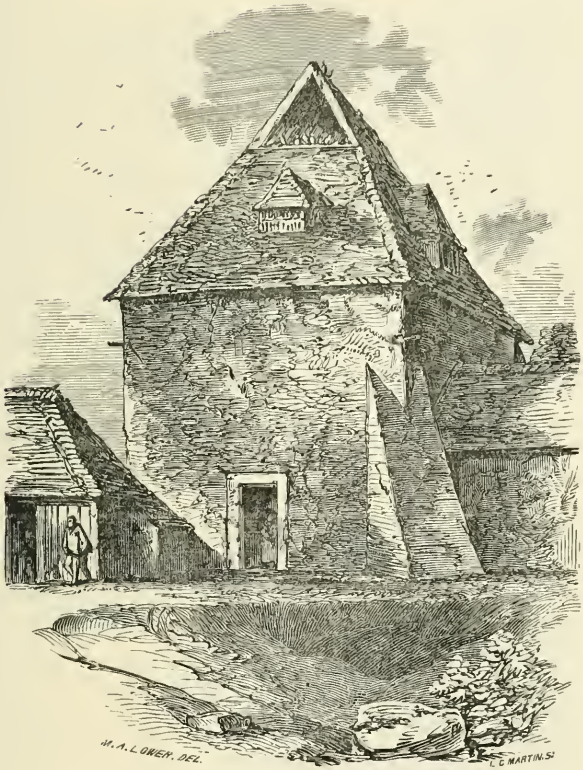
there

there are yet a few birds in these houses, but the rats and jackdaws have also got possession and steal the eggs. At Manorbeer Castle near Tenby, there is a circular one in the *enceinte* of the castle. We reproduce a sketch of this from the pencil of Mr. Hartshorne.

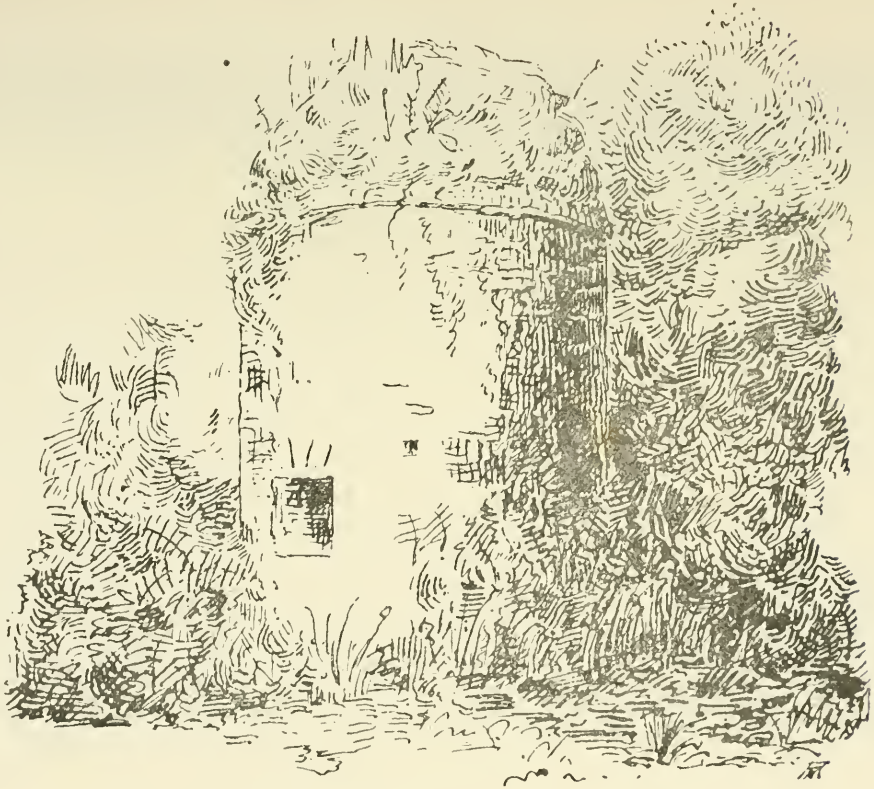
There is a good square brick pigeon house at Delaford Park, Iver. Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, F.L.S., the present occupier kindly sends the following note :—

This Culver House is alluded to in the writings of the property as "the Falconry." It is built in red brickwork, with diagonal patterns in black headers on the outside facings. The House is 17 feet square, and 17 feet 6 inches high ; the walls are 2 feet 3 inches thick. There are indications of the walls being originally higher than at the present period. There were 572 holes contained in thirteen rows on each side, but the three lower rows are now blocked up. The lowest started 15 inches from the ground, this level has probably been made up. The original door was on the south side ; this has been blocked up and a new one cut in on the north side. The House remained open for a considerable period, the present roof being a comparatively modern structure.

At Trimmers near Paxhill, the seat of the Wyatts in Sussex, is a square one with 700 cells. At Berwick in the same county is a square one, of which, by the kindness of the Sussex Archæological Society, we give a view ; this was let in 1622 for £5 per annum, and was tithed, as no doubt were others. There is, or was, a quaint wooden one at Burton Mill, near Petworth ; and a fine one of brick with a conical top at Rochford Hall, Essex. At Daglinton, Gloucestershire, is a circular one of stone ; the ancient pivoted central post with perches for the birds and ascending ladders for the attendant remains, or did until lately. The list might be easily extended ; there are several in our own county of Cumberland, viz. at Hutton-i'-th'-Forest, Rose Castle, Highhead Castle, Corby Castle, Barrock Park, Hutton-John, Penrith, Edenhall, Great Blencowe, Crookdake Hall, Wreay Hall, Aspatria Vicarage, Bunker's Hill, Plumbland Vicarage, etc., while others formerly



PIGEON HOUSE AT BERWICK, SUSSEX.



PIGEON HOUSE, MANORBIER CASTLE. AUGUST, 1861.

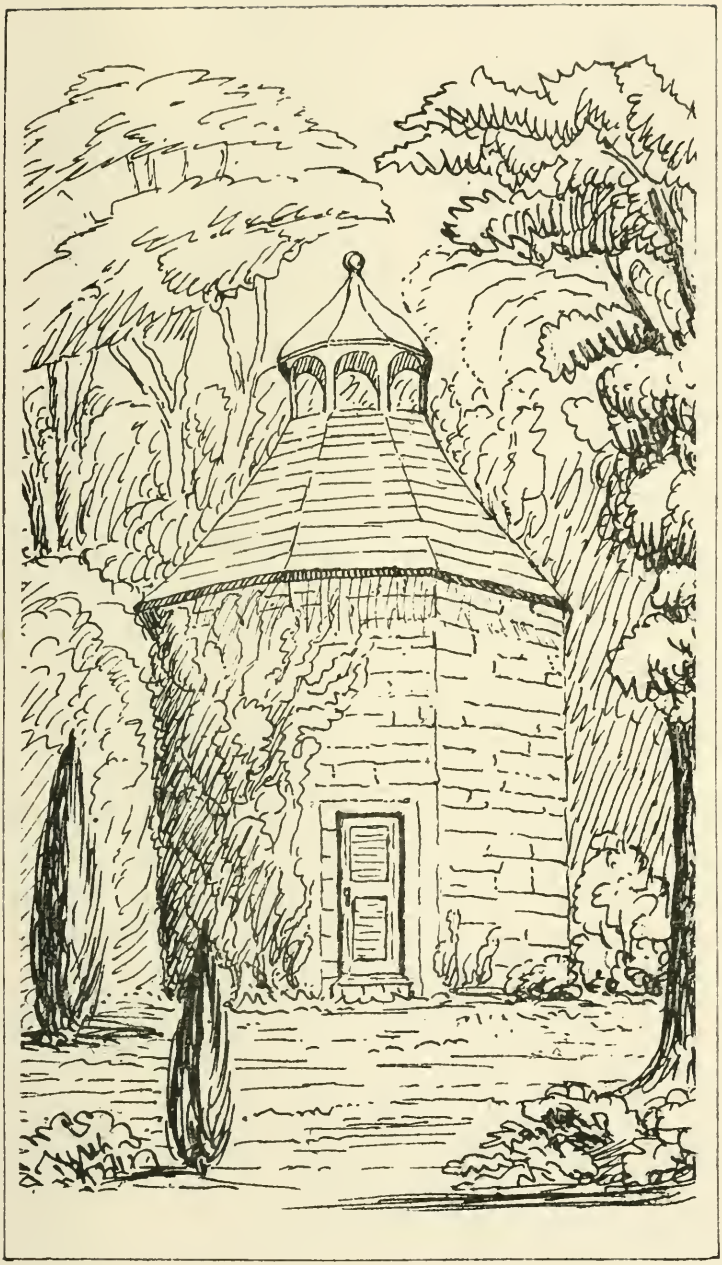
The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.

formerly existed at Tallentire, Netherhall, Naworth Castle, Crofton Hall, and Bowness and Bootle Rectories.

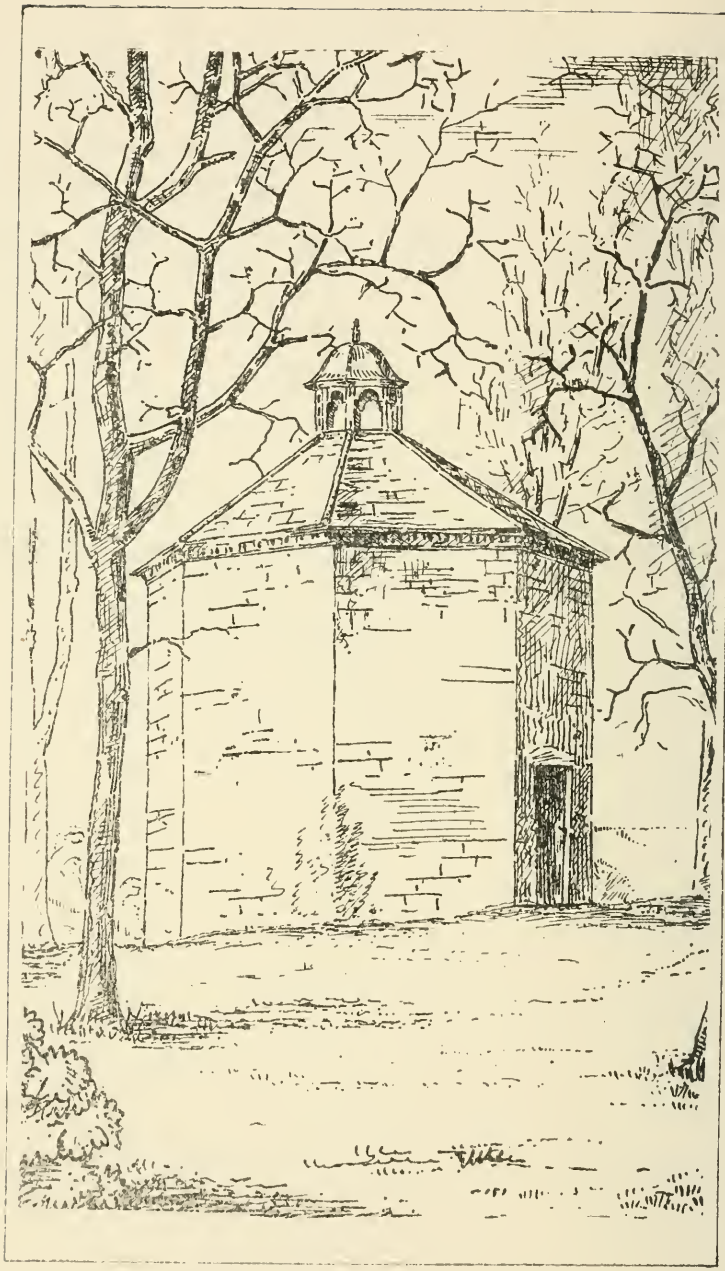
Pigeon houses in plan may be divided into two kinds, quadrangular and circular, for the cruciform one at Lewes may be taken as an eccentricity; and the sexagonal, octagonal, &c., as approximations to the circular shape. In the quadrangular the attendant gets at the nests by climbing along the ledges in front of them, and holding on with his hands; to this there were exceptions, and we have already mentioned one at Penmon Priory in Anglesey, where the flat projecting stones wound, ladder-wise, round a stone pillar in the centre. We shall presently mention another at Corby Castle. But the circular ones were provided with a revolving machine, called a *potence*, by which all the nests could be conveniently got at in turn. This is admirably described and beautifully illustrated by M. Viollet-le-Duc in the article to which I have already referred: the whole article is most interesting, and worth transcription, but it refers to circular *colombiers* on a larger scale than any I know of in this country: ones that have a lower story for cattle or sheep. It would be difficult to understand without the illustrations, which again apply to a more complicated *potence* than any I have seen in England. I must therefore be as clear as I can without pictures. The *potence* consist of a stout upright post, *un arbre vertical muni de deux pivots en fer a chacune de ses extremités;* one of these pivots works in a socket in the centre of the floor of the pigeon house, and the other in a socket in the centre of the rafters of the roof. This upright post carries two or three arms at right angles to it [*potences,* hence the name *potence*] which carry at their extremities a ladder: the arms are not in the same plane with one another, but so arranged as to give the ladder a convenient slope. A person on the ladder can ascend to any required tier of nests he may wish, and can make the *potence* revolve under him so that he

he can reach any nest he pleases. Convenient as the *potence* is, or was, when a pigeon house was put to its original purpose, it is highly in the way, when other uses are found for the building: hence it is generally destroyed, or else mutilated. In the larger French *colombiers* the *potence* carried two ladders, one on either side, the supporting arms running right through from side to side of the house. This is the case in the instance of the pigeon house at Corby Castle.

The pigeonhouse, dovecot, or culverhouse (though I doubt if that name was ever used in Cumberland) at Hutton-i'-th'-Forest is situated in a plantation near to Sir Henry Vane's beautiful mansion of Hutton-i'-th'-Forest. The site is near to where the old farm buildings once stood, and would be bare of trees, when the pigeon house was occupied by its proper inhabitants, who will not resort to a pigeon house in a wood. It is octagonal, of dressed stone; the sides of the octagon being, in the interior of the building, about 5 feet 4 inches. It has twelve rows of nests; the lowest row is four feet from the floor, and has a ledge of flag 6 inches broad projecting in front of it, thus interposing an effectual bar to any climbing or jumping rat that may have intruded; all the other rows have similar ledges of half the breadth. The nesting cells or *boulins*, are 9 inches in height, L shaped, the short limb or entrance being 5 inches broad by 9 inches long, and the long limb 10 inches long, with the same breadth of five inches. There are about 40 nests in each row, or in all, taking off for the door, about 450. The roof is octagonal, on which is an octagonal turret, or *glover*, as it is technically called, with holes for the pigeons to pass in and out. The existence of this pigeon house had been almost forgotten, when Mr. Hutchings came across it in his fumigatory strolls; it was lumbered up with an inserted second floor, and had been used as a kennel, so that its odours were certainly not those of Araby the blest.



PIGEON HOUSE AT HUTTON-ITH-FOREST.



PIGEON HOUSE AT WREAY HALL.

blest. Mr. Hutchings, however, was not to be denied; armed with a cigar, he explored the interior, and was rewarded by finding that the upright of the *potence* and the upper arm were in existence, and perfect. Sir Henry and Lady Vane's interest was aroused; the place was cleared out, and the second floor knocked out; in a neighbouring shed the ladder of the potence was found, and reinstated in position; and the "pigeon house" now forms one of the sights of one of the most charming places in Cumberland. The ashlar work of the pigeon house is identical with the ashlar work of that part of the mansion house, which was built by Sir George Fletcher, M.P. for Cumberland, with one or two intermissions, from 1661 to 1697; his architect was Inigo Jones. The Society is endebted to Lady Vane for the sketch of the Hutton-i'-th'-Forest pigeon house given with this paper.

At Barrock, also in the Forest, is another pigeon house, also octagonal, measuring on the exterior along one side of the octagon 9 feet 4 inches; on the inside 7 feet 4 inches; it has a potatoe house below it. It seems to be an inferior imitation of the one at Hutton-i'-th'-Forest, fatter and squatter; it was so lumbered up with flower-pots, a modern second floor, the ruins of a church organ, and a family of owls, that much investigation into the interior was impossible, but it seemed everyway a poor copy of the last. It was probably built by the Grahams, who, shortly after 1768, purchased Barrock from the Duke of Portland, and converted it from a farm house into a gentlemen's residence. This pigeon house has had a *potence*, which has totally disappeared, but I found the upper pivot hole.

The pigeon house at Wreay Hall, a place about five miles south of Carlisle, much resembles that of Hutton-i'-th'-Forest; it is octagonal, of dressed ashlar work, and has fourteen rows of nesting cells, or *boulins*, or about 530 in all; the lowest row is only two feet from the ground.

Great

Great part of the *potence* is remaining, and it has on its central axis a sort of shelve, or ledge, the use of which I do not quite see, but it resembles the top of a music stand. The date of this pigeon house is probably the same as that at Hutton-i'-th'-Forest, to which its details are similar, except the shelf on the *potence*; this pigeon house is now filled with farm implements and lumber. The farm, on which it stands, has long been the property of a branch of the Fletcher family, who were formerly at Hutton-i'-th'-Forest, and from whom Sir Henry Vane is descended. The sketch, given herewith, of this pigeon house is by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A.

An octagonal pigeon house of similar type exists at Highhead Castle: it is roofless, and every fragment of woodwork has disappeared, with the exception of a decaying door lintel. It is of rubble, with dressed quoins, and an overhanging cornice, much of which has now fallen. The sides of the octagon measure 7ft. 4in. on the outside of the building, and 5ft. 6in. on the inside: there are 520 nesting cells or *boulins*, in eleven rows, and the lowest row is 3 feet from the ground, with a very massive flag projecting six inches in front; the *boulins* are of brick, and of the usual L shape. The date of this pigeon house seems to be early in the last century.

There is a circular pigeon house at Bunkers Hill, Carlisle, concerning which the proprietor, Mr. Barnes, of Bunker's Hill, writes me as follows:

16th April, 1887.

Dear Sir,

I observe in the Carlisle papers, that you inquire for the places in Cumb[d] where large pigeon houses exist, & write to inform you that there is one at Bunkers Hill; it is built of cobbles, & is round like a tower, & can be seen at a great distance; I can see it at Rockliff from the Railway; it has a number of holes, tier upon tier, & will hold five or six hundred nests; the frame or loft was removed about 30 years ago, having gone to decay, & not replaced; the

the lower part is used for cattle and horses. I do not know when it was built, or by whom. I have known it upwards of 40 years, but never knew any pigeons in it. The field in which it stands has always been known as the Pigeon Cote field.

This house is of large dimensions, 16 feet in internal diameter, and of considerable height: the lowest row of *boulins* is 7ft. 2in. from the ground, and there are 14 rows of them, each containing about 40 *boulins* made of brick in the usual L shape. It has a *glover* on the roof.

Coming to quadrangular pigeon houses, there is one at Rose Castle, which is described in a survey taken in the time of the Commonwealth as:

> The dove-cot, built with hewn stone.*

This of course is fatal to the tradition which makes the munificent Bishop Smith (1684-1702), the original builder, but the date 1700 on the door shows that he must have repaired, or rebuilt it. The pigeon house at Rose is square, 18 feet 9 inches external measurement, and is 12 feet in height to a cornice four or five inches thick, which runs continuously round the building: the two ends are gabled above the cornice. There are 13 rows of *boulins* on each side, 15 in a row, of the usual L shape, with projecting ledges in front, or in all, allowing for the door, about 800. The lowest row of nests is 9 inches from the ground, which is much worn away by cattle, as this pigeon house now does duty as a cattle shed. An attempt was recently made to keep pigeons here, but boys and rats frustrated it.

The pigeon house at Plumbland stands upon Parsonby Green, near the church, and belongs to the vicar: it is most substantially built of large hewn stones, and stands 10 feet in height from the ground externally to the lower side of the eaves, the upper part has been at some time or other rebuilt. It is nearly a square, 17 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft.

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* Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. ii., p. 436.

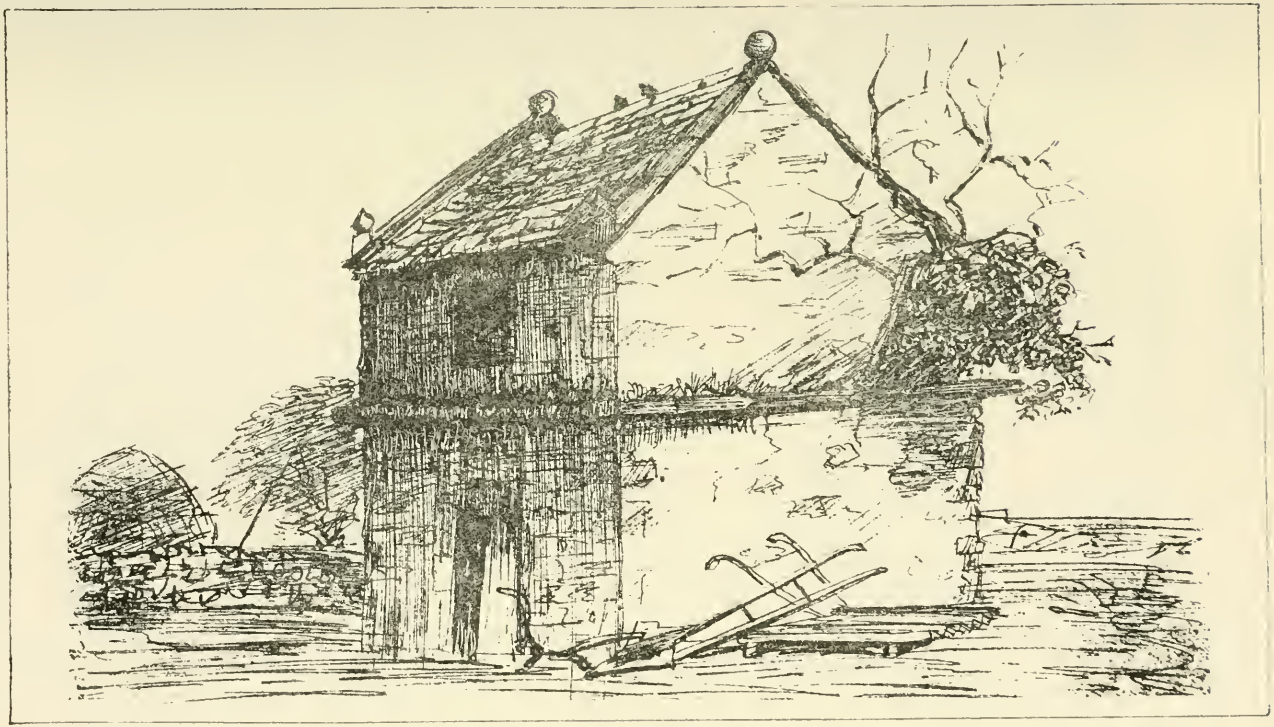
6in.

6 in. and the original square headed door remains in the south side, but is built up ; it measures 4 ft. 3 in. in height by 1 ft. 9½ inches wide: the sill and lintel are each of a single stone, and a broad chamfer runs round the jambs, sill, and lintel. The building has now been turned into a gig-house, and an enormous doorway cut through the north side, which has been totally rebuilt for that purpose. The roof is modern and flimsy. The interior is very singular: the *boulins* are built of blocks of hewn stone about 14 inches square, and 6 thick : a row of these is laid down with intervals of 6 inches between the stones : on this row another is placed, the stones of the upper row bridging the spaces between those of the lower; the whole of the sides have been thus built up: the cells so formed are about 6 inches square by 14 deep, they are not L shaped in plan, like those heretofore described, but are simple recesses. The lowest row of nests is almost on the ground : the east and west sides have 20 rows of 8 each, and the building has contained about 600. There are no ledges in front of the rows of *boulins*, as in the houses already described, except that on the east and west sides a ledge, projecting three inches, is placed 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground. One would imagine that this method of constructing the nest holes was very costly ; the labour of hewing some 700 of these stone blocks must have been considerable. We are inclined to consider this pigeon house to be early 16th century.

This pigeon house differs from the local ones previously described in the *boulins* being simple recesses, and in the absence of ledges in front of them; thus agreeing with the large circular one at West Camel Vicarage, in Dorsetshire. These differences occur in the two next examples.

There is a quadrangular pigeon house at Crookdake Hall, the property of Mrs. Dykes, about which I have the following letter in answer to enquiries made by me in the local papers :

Dear Sir,



PIGEON HOUSE AT CROOKDAKE.

Dear Sir,

There is a pigeon house, such as you inquire about in the Journal, at Crookdake Hall in the parish of Bromfield,—property belonging to the Dykes family: it is a square building with holes round the four sides, about five or six hundred in number: above the door is the inscription—

Sr I B. A B. 1686.

Sir John Ballantyne & Anne Ballantyne. During the present century it has been used as a school house & a fire place has been placed in it; George Moore is said to have gone here to school. There is no revolving ladder, the old man who showed me the place, saying, they simply climbed up the holes: it is at present used for pigeons, but the people only keep a very few.

Yours faithfully,

M. Sidney Donald.

This pigeon house is of rubble work, with dressed quoins, and is nearly square, 18ft. by 18ft. 6in., the shorter being the north and south: the door is in the north side: on the outside, about 11ft. above the door sill, a broad ledge of thin flag runs all round the building, affording a place for the birds to parade on and sun their plumage, a feature not existing in the examples previously cited; the building rises some five feet higher, and the access for the birds was by two oval apertures, one in the north, the other in the east side, and midway between this ledge and the eaves: the east and west ends are gabled, and each surmounted by a ball of stone: a sort of urn-like ornament stands at each angle of the building: the roof, of red tiles, is new, the building having recently been roofless. The interior contained some 700 *boulins*, each 15 inches deep, and about 10 inches high, by 9 broad: they are simple recesses, not L shaped, and the rows have no ledges in front of them: they are formed of thick flags, and the *boulins* in one row are vertically over those in the row below; they start from the ground. Evidence of the

the use of the building as a school is afforded by the inserted modern window in the south side, and by a fireplace and chimney on the east side.

Mrs. Dykes, who also wrote to tell me of the existence of this pigeon house, says :

A tradition in the family says it was put up by Sir John Ballantyne, of Corhaus, when he married the heiress of Crookdake, Anne Musgrave, and came to live there.

This is not quite correct ; Sir John Ballantine married Anne daughter and heiress of Sir William Musgrave, of Crookdake and Ireby, in 1663,* while the date on the pigeon house is 1686.

The following passage from Smile's Life of George Moore, p. 32, proves that Moore's schoolmaster was well suited to his school house.

To return to George Moore's early education. After leaving Blackbird Wilson's school at Bolton gate, for which his father paid six shillings and sixpence a quarter, he was sent to Pedler Thommy's school at Crookdyke near Leegate. Thommy had been a pedler, as his name indicated. Though he had broken down as a pedler, he was thought good enough to be a schoolmaster. He was not a good teacher, though he was much less cruel and drunken than the Blackbird.

The stop on the door lintel between S^r^ I. B. and A. B. is a small heart : the same stop occurs on a similar inscription on an oak board in a pew in Bromfield Church, but with the date 1664, the year after the marriage.

The vicar of Aspatria has a quadrangular pigeon house at the back of the new vicarage ; it is of rubble, rough-cast and measures 12 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in. A ledge, similar to that of Crookdake, runs round the exterior at about 6 feet from the ground. The door on the east side, has been enlarged to admit cattle. The *boulins* in the inside are

* Whelan's Cumberland, pp. 292.

much

much dilapidated: they are formed of flags and rough blocks of stone, and are vertically over one another: they are not L shaped, and are about 8 in. square and a foot deep; they commence from the ground and have no projecting ledges in front. The roof is original, and resembles that on the Berwick pigeon house (see the illustration) but without the little dormer shown there.

The following letter was also received in answer to enquiries in the local papers:

Blencowe, Penrith, Aug. 22/87.

Dear Sir,

Having read with great interest and pleasure your paper on "Local Dovecotes," may I take the liberty of informing you of the existence of a very fine one at Great Blencowe Farm, in the village of Great Blencowe, the property of H. Riley, Esq., of Ennim.

Often in my younger days have I played in this place tho' its interest did not then strike me; but when I saw your paper, I thought that its existence should no longer remain a local secret.

With this determination I set off this evening (Monday) on an exploring expedition, the results of which follow.

The building—a stone one—stands at the west corner of the farmyard, is about 18 feet high, that is to the eaves, and is ornamented above by a roof, in the form of a four-sided prism. The S.E. wall is pierced by 4 apertures, the highest (opening into the dove cote proper) being semicircular in form, and serving the purpose of advent and event for the birds, the three lower apertures are on the same level, the two outer being ovoid in form, the middle being a door, and of course, of the usual shape; the two outer both admitted light, and poultry—for it seems probable that this building, which is two-storied, was designed for ground and winged game, viz.: poultry and pigeons, the poultry naturally occupying the lower of the two stories. Above the door are the letters W.T. with the date 1789 *sunk* in the stone, or, in other words, cut out—evidently the initials of William Troutbeck, a former inhabitant of this farm, for I know it to have been the residence of Mr. Ewan Troutbeck. The prismatic roof is surmounted by a spherical stone, which bears an iron spike. So much for external characters.

Internal Characters.—Firstly, it is divided into two by a horizontal partition, which serves the purpose of floor for the dove cote, and roof for the poultry (?) house. This partition has been recently put in, tho' it takes the place of an older and more dilapidated one, and

and in making it, I notice that the joiner has, intentionally or not, omitted to leave a hole of communication between the dove cote and the poultry house. There, however, remains a door of entrance in the N. wall, which doubtless has, at one time, been furnished with a staircase, unless they used some ladder as means of access.

The interior of the Dove cote.—The walls are occupied by recesses, small, but large enough for their purpose, viz., that of holding nests. They, the walls, are about ten feet high, and the same broad; hence the interior may be said to be 10 by 10 feet.

The walls are intact on the W. and S. sides, but the N. side is pierced by a doorway in the N.E. corner. The W. wall is pierced by the window-like opening before described as semicircular in shape. This has been carefully plastered all round. The recesses for nests are arranged in rows, and have been formed by placing bricks one above the other in a vertical row, only broken in continuity by the interposition of slabs of sandstone which divide that necessarily long grove which would intervene between the vertical rows of bricks, into numerous recesses. The number of these recesses differ on the four walls. In the W. wall, which is intact, there are the greatest number, viz., 88, made up of 11 horizontal parallel rows of eight each. In the S. wall, also intact, there are 66 recesses, 11 rows of six each. In the E. wall (pierced by opening) 62. In the N. wall (pierced by doorway) 52.

I may say that the new flooring has been made at a higher level than the old, half concealing the lowest row of recesses. The new roof and floor were put on in 1884.

The Poultry house, on the lower of the two stories. This is semicircular in the interior, and in its walls there are several recesses, of the shape of half a cone, arranged in two rows, that is, a cone of vertical section; one row is placed about three feet from the ground. and is of a size to accommodate an ordinary number of barn-door poultry, e.g. a hen; the lower of the two rows of recesses is on a larger scale, and, from the size of the recesses, would suggest geese, turkeys, and the like. At present the occupant of this is a calf; the dove cote being unoccupied.

This then concludes my description, and I hope I have made it implicit. and that it may be of service to you,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD FAWCETT.

P.S.

I enclose sketch of exterior. I must apologise for its roughness.

E. F.

We

PIGEON HOUSE AT BLENCOWE.

We reproduce one of Mr. Fawcett's sketche's of this pigeon house.

The pigeon house at Corby Castle stands on a sloping eminence to the right front of the castle, and is disguised as a Doric temple, having a classical porch of four columns in front of it. It is nearly square, 21 feet by 22 feet without the porch in front. A projecting ledge runs round three sides of the building, about 10 feet from the ground, but, as its upper edge is chamfered away, pigeons cannot sun themselves on it; it appears a mere useless survival. The building rises some 12 feet above this ledge, being slightly set in. The entrance is by a door opposite to the end at which is the porch. Above this door, and above the projecting ledge, is a window-like recess, in which are small holes for the birds to enter; there are others in the gable of this end of the building. The *boulins* are counter sunk, or L shaped, and have a three inch ledge in front of each row. There are fourteen rows of them, each containing fourteen *boulins*, or allowing for the door, about 750 in all: the lowest row is two feet from the ground. But the feature of the Corby Castle pigeon house is the *potence*, which is a double one, in perfect working order. The *arbre verticale* is a substantial beam, about 20 feet in length, and carries three cross arms, each about 17 feet long; these support at their extremities two ladders, and the middle one also carries an horizontal platform, about six feet square. This pigeon house must date from 1813, when Corby Castle was recased in stone, and converted into a building of the Grecian Doric order, but this pigeon house must have succeeded an older, and probably a circular, or octagonal house, with a double *potence*, a feature which has been continued in the new Doric temple.

A square pigeon house exists at Hutton John, of which Mr. Hudleston has kindly furnished an account and sketches. It is about 18 feet square, and same height to spring

spring of the roof, which was formerly a foursided pyramid with a *glover* (so it seems from an old sketch) on the top; it is now a two fall, with entrance holes for the birds in the gable ends. It has been converted into a blacksmith's shop. We have no information as to the interior.

A square one formerly existed in Penrith, but was destroyed this year to make way for a new road. So utterly had its use been forgotten, that when it was cut through, and the interior exposed, the neighbours took the *boulins* to be wine binns.

A pigeon house exists at Eden Hall, as to which we have no information.

From the following entry in Lord William Howard's Household Books,*

A salt cat for the dove cote xiijd.

We learn that a dove cote once existed at Naworth Castle, but it has now disappeared, though its site is known.

Sir Musgrave Brisco tells me that there was once one at Crofton Hall, but, as it became useless, and, standing in front of the house, was considered an eye-sore, it was pulled down. Our member, Mr. Browne, writes me as follows:

Tallantire Hall, Cockermouth,
July 5th, 1887.

I see that you have a paper on Pigeon houses. A field close to this house has for ages had the name of *Dove Cote* Close. As a child I remember playing amongst the stones, of which the Dove cote originally consisted. The small mound upon which it stood may yet be seen, and I can still identify some of its stones. It stood on a very commanding height, and tradition said, was a choice landmark for ships at sea.

Yours very truly,
William Browne.

* *Surtees Society*, vol. 68, pp. 135.

The

A.

B.

A. OLD VIEW OF HUTTON JOHN, SHOWING THE PIGEON HOUSE.

B. PIGEON HOUSE AT HUTTON JOHN IN PRESENT STATE.

The name of Dovecote, applied to a piece of ground near Bootle Rectory, records that one once stood there, and probably belonged to the rector; and the rector of Bowness-on-Solway tells me that his predecessors had one in a field opposite to the church.

More must exist in Cumberland, and many more have existed, which have not come to my knowledge, though the local papers kindly drew attention to the subject. I have made no inquiry into them in Westmorland. A study of field names cannot fail to indicate a site of many a forgotten pigeon house; near Dalston, Miss Kuper informs me, a field called Duchet (no doubt a corruption of Dovecote) formerly had one in it.

The domestic economy of these pigeonhouses is curious; they require a deal of attention; the attendant only visited them early in the morning, otherwise the birds would never settle for the night; cleanliness was requisite, and the interior required to be scraped and whitewashed twice a year, in November and February; Messrs. Willis and Clark cite an entry in the accounts of Peterhouse, Cambridge, shewing that in 1546-7 four gallons of wort were brought to wash the nests with, probably to kill the fleas. Birds of prey had to be guarded against, and the same gentlemen cite, from the accounts of Queen's College in 1513-4, the following order for the purchase of birdlime—

Item X° die novembris dedi ad jussum Mr. Waham tunc vices vice presidentis gerentis Johanni Fenys ad emendum visum quo caperet aves deuorantes columbas collegii ij^{d}.

Lures of various kinds were much used to attract the birds; the salt cat has already been mentioned, and to Messrs. Willis and Clark we are indebted for the following reference to John Moore's *Columbarium, or the Pigeon House*, first published in 1735, and reprinted by W. B. Tegetmeier, 8vo. London, 1879.

Being

Being thus entered on the head of diet, it necessarily leads us to consider a certain useful composition called by the fanciers a Salt Cat, so named, I suppose, from a certain fabulous oral tradition of baking a cat . . with cummin seed, and some other ingredients as a decoy for your neighbour's pigeons ; this, though handed down by some authors as the only method for this purpose, is generally laughed at by the gentlemen of the fancy, and never practised.

The right Salt Cat therefore is, or ought to be thus made : take gravel or drift sand, loom such as the brick makers use ; and the rubbish of an old wall, or, for want of this, a less quantity of lime, let there be a gallon of each ; add to this a pound of Cummin seed, a handful of bay salt, or saltpetre, and beat them all up together into a kind of mortar . . . . and your pigeons will take a great delight in it . . . .

The Cummin seed, which has a strong smell in which pigeons delight, will keep your own pigeons at home, and alure others that are straying abroad, and at a loss to fix upon a habitation.

It is open to conjecture that the cat in saltcat is nothing else but " cates " or " acates," but I am inclined to think that a *bonâ fide* pussy sometimes entered into the composition, for at Jesus' College, in 1651-2, occurs the following entry

For a roasted dog and comin seed 05 : 02 : 00.

The Sportsman's Dictionary, published in 1778, gives two receipts for a lure for pigeons, the chief ingredient in each being a boiled goat's head.

ART. XXX.—*Notes on Cup and Ring-marked Stones found near Maryport.* By J. B. BAILEY.

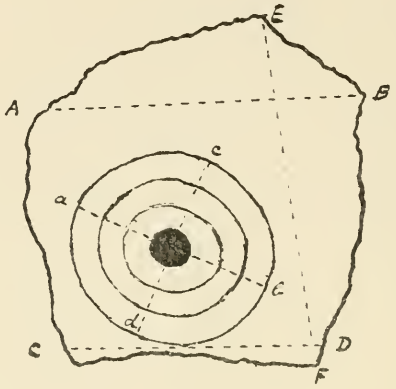
Read at Ulverston, Sep. 13th, 1887.

IN the year 1880, Mr. Joseph Robinson, amongst other matters, endeavoured to determine the exact position of the two roads that were supposed to leave the northern gateway of the Maryport camp; viz.: the one running coastwise to the Beckfoot camp; the other to old Carlisle. The former had been proved to exist at Beckfoot, but its presence nearer Maryport was not at all certain. The latter appears to have been in quite as unsatisfactory a condition. A diligent use of the spade, however, revealed the fact that a magnificent road, some 21 ft. wide, ran across the four fields nearest to the camp, but here explorations were suspended. Early, however, in April of the present year, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Carey, I was led to examine a field in which we thought it likely that we should find traces of the road to Old Carlisle. Nor were our suppositions groundless. The field to which I allude, is the one on the east side of the Bank End Road near the small plantation. Near the bottom of this field, some 15 yards from the N.E. corner, we came upon undoubted traces of the road. Although similar to those found nearer the camp, they are but fragmentary, so that we could not with any degree of certainty, determine the width of the road. Still a point was determined from which it would be easy to follow out the exploration in the direction of the camp so soon as the crop is off the ground. Following out the clue obtained, but away from the camp, I, a few days later, crossed the turnpike, and entering the field, through which is a "runner," I came into

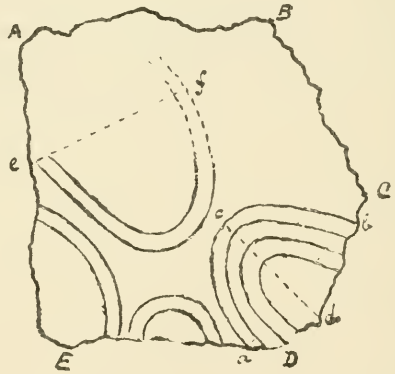
into the occupation road leading direct to Crosby. Certain evidences clearly seemed to point this out as being almost, if not entirely, on the foundation of the old Roman road: in fact numerous indications over and over again presented themselves, which, if they could be followed up, would doubtless prove the truth of my suppositions. But this road is interesting in another way, for, near it, in the field to which I have alluded above, were discovered two very remarkable stones, which I am about to describe.

Whilst walking along the Bank End Lane, early in March of the present year, I was struck with the immense heap of stones that had been brought out of this field and deposited in the lane. Naturally, I examined the heap narrowly, and was rewarded by finding the stone to which I shall first allude. It evidently is a stone of the district, and is somewhat of an irregular pentagonal shape. Its greatest length is 18 inches, the breadth being 16 inches at one end, and 12 inches at the other. In thickness it varies from 3 inches to 7 inches. On one face it bears a cup and ring marking, the other face being scored by the plough, thus showing that the sculptured face has been placed downwards. I made several enquiries as to the exact place where the stone had been taken out, &c. All that I could gather was that it had been dug out some 30 to 40 yards down the field, and at about an equal distance to the south of the line of the Roman road which runs through the field. So far as I could learn, neither bones nor charcoal were found; but this is not to be wondered at, as it was not likely that they would be observed even though they were there, the great, and, I should say, the sole object being the removal of such stones as interfered with the action of the plough. Probably a careful examination of the place, so soon as convenient, might reveal the presence of such remains.

On



AB = 16 in
CD = 12 in. ab = 10 in
EF = 18 in. cd = 9 in



AB = 14 in.
BC = 11 in
CD = 9 in ab = 9½ in.
DE = 13 in cd = 7½ in
EA = 18 in ef = 10 in

CUP-MARKED STONES, MARYPORT.

On the face of the stone is a central cup-shaped conical cavity, surrounded by a series of three rings. The cup itself is 2 inches broad and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. The rings are not exactly circular, but slightly elliptical. The outer ring is 10 inches in its greatest, and 9 inches in its least diameter ; the others being 7 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. The depth of the markings is about a quarter inch. The whole of the work seems to have been done by some pointed instrument, though this fact is not so clear as it is in the stone I am now about to describe.

Some four years ago Mr. Robinson and myself had reason to go into the above-named field. In the hedge we found a very curiously marked stone, which we learnt had been taken out of the ground some distance down the field. Subsequently this stone was lost, but I am glad to say that it has turned up, and, together with the stone already described, is now in safe keeping in the portico at Netherhall. It appears to be a much ruder specimen than the other,—the rings are not so deeply cut, but they more perfectly show the character of the instrument with which they have been cut. Moreover, it is only a fragment of a larger piece, hence there is not a perfect set of any of the series of rings. Roughly it is of an irregular pentagonal form, the sides being 18, 13, 9, 11, and 14 inches respectively. Across the middle of the fragment stretch two large semi-elliptical sets of rings. The larger of these consists of two rings, some $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch apart ; the longer *(semi)* axis being 13 inches, and the shorter axis 10 inches. There has been no cup mark at all, unless, indeed, it is on the part broken off; but this does not seem very likely. A large portion of both rings is only rendered visible by a succession of small dots, the greatest part of the surface of this part of the stone having apparently weathered off. Almost touching this set—indeed at a distance of only half an inch

inch—is a more elaborate set consisting of four rings, the shorter axes being $9\frac{1}{2}$, 8, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 inches respectively; the longer being $7\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. This, at first sight, seems paradoxical, but its truth appears when it is stated that a portion only of the "set" is visible, the larger portion having been broken off, hence showing only a part of the longer axis. Here again we have no appearance of a cup.

Filling up the space on one side of the stone are portions of two other series of markings, each having two rings. These are not only united to each other, but also to the two larger sets. That there are two sets is quite clear and distinct, but they are so small that measurements would be practically useless.

From the appearances presented by the stone, it is quite clear that the sculptured side has been left uppermost.

CONISTON HALL.
(Entrance Front).

ART. XXXII.—*Coniston Hall.* By H. SWAINSON COWPER. *Read at that place, Sept.* 14, 1887.

CONISTON Hall is the ancient manor house of the manor of Coniston, in Lancashire, which name is probably Kunygston, or Kingston. There is also a Coniston in Craven, which Dr. Whitaker, in his history of Craven, derives in the same manner.

This Coniston in Lancashire is divided into two parts; Church Coniston, sometimes called Conniston Fleming; and Monk Coniston in the manor of Hawkshead, which formerly belonged to Furness Abbey. This manor was originally in the hands of Roger Fitz-Reinfrid, as it appears by the original grant at Rydal, (cited by West in his *Antiquities of Furness*), that Roger FitzReinfrid, father to William de Lancaster, 8th Baron of Kendal, gave the manor of Coniston to Gilbert FitzBernulf, (otherwise de Urswick.

From the hands of the Urswicks, where it only remained two generations, it passed to the Flemings: Baines tells us:

> the Manor of Coniston passed by the marriage of Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Adam de Urswick in the reign of Hen. III., to Ric. le Fleming, and Coniston Hall became the family seat for seven generations: in 10 Ed. III., the Abbot of Furness had a grant of free warren in several places, amongst which was Kunygston. About 10 Hen. IV., Thomas le Fleming married Isabell, one of the four daughters and coheiress of Sir John de Lancaster. by whom he acquired the manor of Rydal in Westmorland, and for seven generati ons more Rydal and Coniston vied with each other to fix the family in Westmorland and Lancashire. Daniel Fleming, knighted May 15, 1681, gave preference to the former and died at Rydal Hall, March 15, 1701.

This Sir Daniel was an antiquary. His father William was the last who resided at Coniston; he was born at Coniston

Coniston 1610, and died at the same place 1653. He married Alice, eldest daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth. Since its abandonment by Sir Daniel, the house has been, like so many of the old manor houses, chiefly used as a farm.

The hall, although West writing in 1777, says :

> Coniston Hall appears upon the bank of the lake. . . and though now abandoned and in ruins, it has the air of grandeur and magnificence,

cannot be considered a ruin now; clusters of ivy hang upon its grey walls, mosses grow upon its massive chimneys and roof, and from many points, but perhaps especially from the lake, it presents a most romantic appearance.

The hall, the most interesting and probably the most ancient part, remains intact, although its features are partially or entirely destroyed. It is approached from the north by a modern raised path or causeway and entered through ordinary barn doors.

The present large barn has I think included the banqueting hall, the chamber or withdrawing room, and above the last, the solar or lord's bed-room.

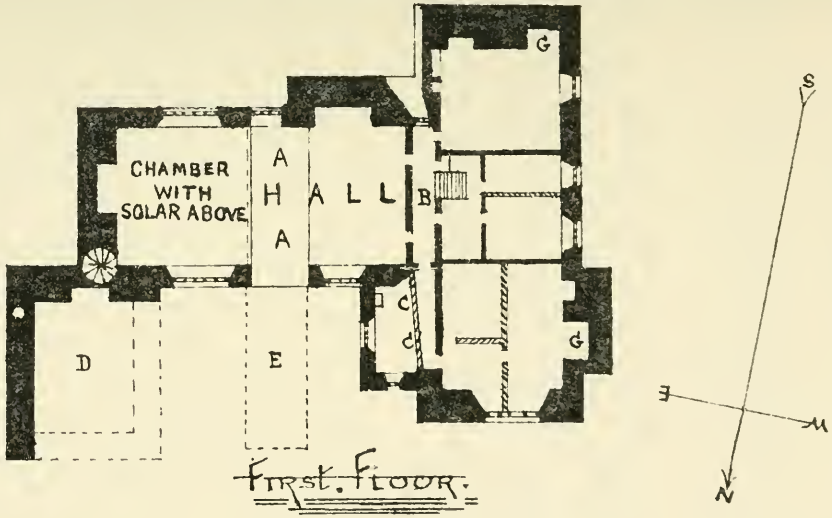
The banqueting hall, which lies on the right of the entrance, has been separated from the chamber on the left, by a partition which has now disappeared. Its length from this partition to the screen is 26 ft. and its breadth 23 ft. The dais is still extant. At the west end are the remains of the screen in a ruinous condition, through which there have been two doors. A window at the south end of this, lights both the inner and outer sides of the screen,* and it seems probable that the minstrels' gallery, if ever there was one.

Above this screen, may be noticed a window overlooking

* Externally the wall of the west wing is bevelled away in a very curious manner, in order to bring the light to it.

the

A.A. DAIS
B. SCREENS
C.C. MODERN PARTITION
D. REMAINS OF EAST WING
E. MODERN CAUSEWAY
G.G.G. CLOSETS: THOSE ON FIRST FLOOR BLOCKED



CONISTON HALL. PLATE I.

the hall from an upper chamber in the west wing, an arrangement sometimes met with in ancient houses. Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., writes as follows in the Antiquary :—

> Sometimes there were small lattice windows in the wall between the hall and some of the upper rooms, and at the ancient manor house of Great Chalfield in Wiltshire stone masks of a king and a bishop are inserted in the walls, through the eyes and mouth of which, a view of the hall can be obtained. Archbishop Parker on the occasion of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at a banquet at Lambeth, writes: If her Highness will give me leave I will kepe my bigger hall that day for the nobles, and the rest of her traine ; and if it please her majesty she may come in through my gallery, and see the disposition of the hall at a window opening thereunto.

Besides this window there have been three others, one at each end of the dais, (the one at the north end being the present doorway), and another in the north wall between the last mentioned and the screen, and facing the fireplace. The fireplace is of red sandstone and is now blocked up, as is also the window opposite.

This room, the chief one in the house, is not, as was most commonly the case, upon the ground floor, in which particular it resembles somewhat Burneside Hall, which has a room nine or ten feet high beneath the hall, (which is of about the same dimensions as this) : this arrangement the late Canon Weston thinks, may be a modification of the original plan, in which the hall was upon the ground floor.* Such also may have been the plan here. The rooms beneath the hall and adjoining chamber contain fireplaces, and therefore were probably used as some sort of living rooms: it is however possible the present arrangement may have been original and adopted because of the lowness of the site and its proximity to the lake. The fine old beams in the roof of this apartment are worthy of notice.

* These Transactions, vol. vi , p. 94.

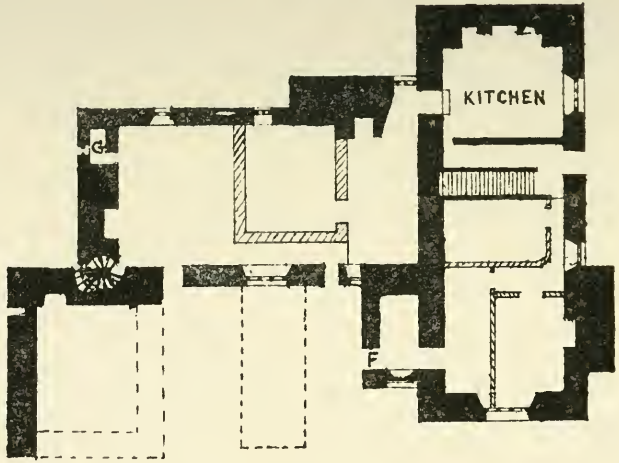
The

The east end of this barn has been occupied by three rooms one above another; the upper two separated from the hall by a partition, the lower of these was probably the withdrawing room, and the upper, the solar or lord's bedroom. There seems to be some want of distinction among antiquaries, as to which room was the solar or chief bedroom, and which was the chamber or withdrawing room, some authors placing the former immediately behind the dais, others on the next floor, and in some cases in the roof above the hall. Perhaps really no rule can be laid down: it was, I believe, quite common even as late as the 14th and 15th centuries to have beds in the sitting apartments. This lower room may therefore, not improbably, have been the withdrawing room and yet contained the lord's bed, while the room above was appropriated to the other members of the family. It is 21 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. and contains a large fireplace at the east end, of the same description as the one in the hall, and windows at either side, all of which are blocked. The solar has been above this apartment in the roof, and the ends of the joists can be seen resting upon the walls; it has been lighted by one small window from the east, and the beams differ from those in the hall, being higher and without the king-post.

These two rooms have been approached by a spiral staircase, contrived in the thickness of the wall at the north-east corner, and not therefore as was usual, in direct communication with the hall, but with the room beneath in which was the lowest entrance. This staircase has been lighted by windows, and the steps are composed, not of stone, but of solid blocks of oak.

The original arrangement of the entrance to the hall is rather difficult to ascertain, but it certainly was not by the present causeway leading from the end of the dais. It must be looked for at the end of the screens' lobby: this position is now occupied by a small lean-to building of two stories projecting in the angle of the hall and the west wing

F. ORIGINAL ENTRANCE.
G. CLOSET



Scale 8 Feet
To an Inch.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

DRAWN BY.
JOHN. BELL.
CONISTON.

CONISTON HALL, PLATE II.

wing. This building, although of considerably antiquity is, possibly, not part of the original plan. Indeed it may be questioned whether this house had in the first instance either east or west wing. The first mode of access may have been by an external staircase of wood or stone, (perhaps protected by a pent house), to a door at the north end of the screens, as at Markenfield Hall, Yorkshire, or Belsay Castle, Northumberland. There is however, nothing to prove this, as the whole building seems 15th century, and such a theory would, perhaps, necessitate the existence of an earlier hall in the same position.*

Looking now at the ground plan it will be seen that the west wing is divided from the rest of the building by a thick wall running the whole length of it ; in the first floor plan this does not appear, it is in fact only the height of the ground floor rooms, and the passage behind the screens rests upon it. In the lean-to building, the room on the ground floor is small on account of this thick wall ; the upper has been bigger by the thickness of the wall, but is now cut down to about the size of the lower room by a modern partition.

The lower room has been a sort of porter's porch with an entrance door at F : inside to the right is a semicircular recess in the wall, which Mr. Ferguson suggests may have contained a seat ; opposite is a door leading to the offices. From here to the room above, there must have been a staircase, which has now entirely disappeared, and from this room the passage behind the screens was entered.

This upper room has finely moulded joists and has been, I think, what was called the oriel or oriole, forming a waiting room outside the hall, and being perhaps used as a chapel, as well as for domestic purposes. Parker, in his " Domestic Architecture 14th Century," remarks that

* It is possible however, that the hall is an earlier, perhaps 13th or 14 century building, re-edified in the 15th century. It is unlikely that the solar would have been placed in the roof, if the west wing, as it now stands, was built at the same time.

Dr.

Dr. Copleston inclined to the opinion that the word oriel or oriole signified the porch or entrance with a chapel over it,* a description which exactly tallies with the arrangement here.

Entering then the screens from the oriel, on the left are two doors into the hall; on the right, about the centre, the staircase descends to the kitchen and buttery.†

The rooms in the first floor in the west wing are bedrooms, and are divided by ancient pegged wooden partitions. In the southernmost room, which is now used as a court room, may be seen two curious seats fastened in the wall in cosy proximity to the fireplace. Beneath this is the kitchen, which still retains its fine wide open fireplace.

The exterior architecture of this, the west wing, is Elizabethan, and shows the restorations of William Fleming, who died about 1598, and is described by West as a "gentleman of great pomp and expense": the mullions throughout this, as well as the rest of the building are of oak.

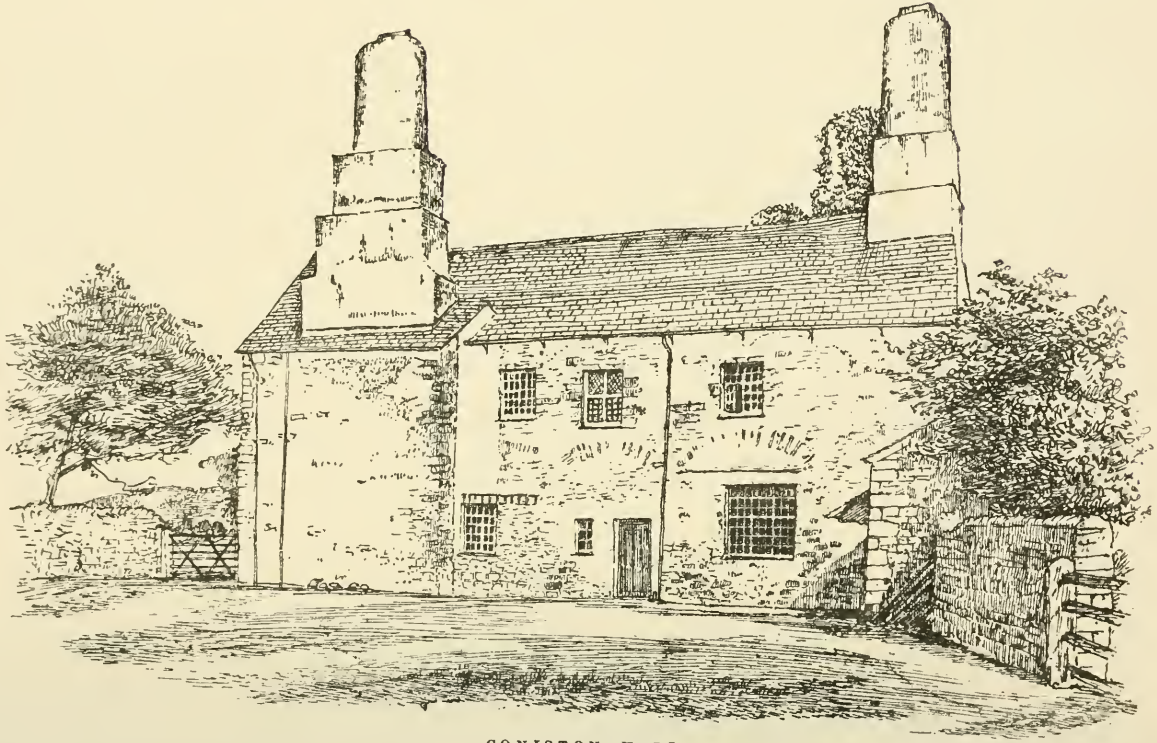
Foundations of buildings have been found in the field just north of this wing.

Of the east wing, which has been destroyed, except a small portion fronting to the north, I can learn nothing; it has been an almost square building with walls of considerable thickness, but as it has never extended to the rear of the house it has not been of great extent; what remains shows a sandstone fireplace of the same character as those in the hall and chamber. In its east wall, part of which remains, there is a garderobe closet. During repairs at the hall two small chambers have been found in the walls, which may have been "priests' hiding holes" or

* Printed in Skelton's Oxonia Antiqua., vol. ii., p. 104. Liberata Rolls, 30 Hen. III., at Oxford to "make also a door and windows beyond the porch of our hall there:" at Ludgershall "to make an *Oriol* before the door of the King's chamber there and also one covered alley from the door of the aforesaid chamber to the door of the hall." 31st at Brill "an *Oriol* with a stair before the door of the Queen's chamber." Parker's Dom. Arch. 14th century.

† i.e., Butlery "Buttries without butlers guarded: *vide* Drunken Barnaby."

perhaps



CONISTON HALL.
(From the West).

perhaps only closets. One was in the great chimney stack at the west end of the building, and the other in the west corner of the south wall of the same wing, in the large bedroom I have mentioned as containing the curious seats.

A very noticeable feature in the building are the huge round chimneys, sometimes called Flemish chimneys, which are good examples of an ancient form of architecture extremely common in this part of Lancashire, and specimens of which, may be seen at Kirkby, Hawkshead, and Carke halls, as well as formerly at Graythwaite Low hall, and many of the ancient statesmen's dwellings in the district.

The house is built of the hard silurian rock of the district, and is thinly rough-cast. Throughout the building there remains no wrought stonework, except the fireplaces, all the mullions being of wood. There are no signs of a pele tower, nor do I think it has ever had one, thus resembling more a southern manor house than a border hall. Few indeed of the Furness houses possessed this feature.

Baines tells us that some years ago the hall was adorned with carvings in wood, bearing the initials of William Fleming, who died about 40 Eliz., and by whom it was probably erected or repaired.

Within the park in which the hall stands, and which still contains some fine old oaks, and close by on the manor farm, are the remains of two ancient bloomaries, both overgrown by full-sized trees, an ample proof of their antiquity. The Rev. T. Ellwood, vicar of Torver, who gave a description of these in his paper on the "Bloomaries of High Furness" read before this Society in 1884, remarks :*

Situated as two of these bloomaries are, one within the ancient deer park of the Le Flemings, and the other upon the Manor Farm, both quite close to Coniston Hall, they would not, I think have been

* These Transactions, vol. viii., p. 85.

worked

worked in the time of the Le Flemings, without some note of the fact being found in the archives of the Manor. Failing this, the most natural conclusion seems to be that they are Roman or very early English.

Last year I was lent a small MS. written in a last century hand entitled "Some remarks ab't Coningston Boundary."

The Boundary of Coniston 1621.

First from Yowdell beck falling into Thurston water, from thence ascending to height of Drycove over against Greenburne from thence to height between Leverswater and Greenburne; and so by the head of Greenburne and so descending by the tarn of Gaitswater aforesaid to a little river in Torver and so descending by the saide river to the Land of Torver, and so by the said river between Brackenbarrow and little Ayrey descending into Thurston water, and so by Thurston water to Yowdell beck falling into Thurston water aforesaid.

Amongst other notes on the same subject was the following:

Sept. 3, 1688.

Memorandum That Sir Dan[l] Fleming Knight lord of the said manor of Coningston within written did ye day and year above said ride this boundary from Coningston alias Thurston water unto the height of Drycoves over ag'st Greenburnes as within mentioned he being accompanied with all those whose names are here under written and with many other persons, and it being not easily possible for horsemen from ye height of Drycoves aforesaid by ye lile wall to ye height between Laverswater and Greenburne and so to ye head of Greenburne according to ye boundary aforesaid the said lord appointed Adam Fleming bailiff of the said manor with other persons whose names are here writ under his and who were footmen to walk ye same and then to proceed no further in this boundary by reason of ye illness of ye day.

Adam Fleming's bailiff's mark. X
D Fleming
R Fleming
H Fleming

"The illness of the day," shows that Coniston 200 years ago, sometimes experienced what is now proverbial as

as Lake District weather. It would also seem by "Adam Fleming's bailiff's mark X" that the bailiff of the manor was unable even to sign his name.

This Sir Daniel Fleming was the antiquary, who abandoned Coniston for Rydal, and who would then be 55 years of age.

In June this year, 1887, this ancient custom of boundary riding was revived after a lapse of over 30 years, and numbers of people assembled to witness the ceremony. A little boy 10 years old, walked from Little Langdale, and, accompanied by his twin sister, carried a large flag bearing the Le Fleming arms, nearly the whole way round, about 16 miles, which considering the heat of the weather, and the extreme roughness of the walk, speaks well for the hardihood of the youngsters in these parts.

ART. XXXIII.—*Something about The Reycross on Stainmore.*

By the Rev. THOMAS LEES, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Reycross, July 8th, 1887.

ON a ridge of the Pennine Range, at an elevation of 1468 feet above the sea level, a short distance on the Yorkshire side of the present boundary line between that county and Westmorland, within an ancient camp of singular shape on the Roman road from Bowes to Brough, one of the roughest and most exposed situations in England, stand the remains of what has long been known as Reycross. Whatever its former design and appearance may have been we see nothing now but a roughly squared pillar, like a milestone of modern days, set in a square base, with no trace of carving or inscription on stem or socket. Mr. Hylton Longstaffe in his "Richmondshire," published in 1852, says that near the cross "is a weather worn slab, about four feet long, having traces of a human figure, apparently once inlaid with some precious metal. A conical aperture in the top perhaps contained a metal cross." Of these no vestige now remains.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, Matthew of Westminster, and Randal Higden, credit Reycross with a very early origin. They state that during the latter part of the first century (A.D. 75), in the time of the Emperor Vespasian, Roderic, King of the Picts, coming from Scythia (by which name these writers must have meant Scandinavia) with a great fleet, and arriving in the north of Britain called Albania, began to ravage the country. The native King Marius, after slaying Roderic in battle, set up this stone as a memorial of his victory, with the inscription MARII VICTORIÆ; and the country around was from that day called Westmorland. William of Malmesbury tells us that in

in his time there was a stone in the city of Luguballia or Carlisle inscribed Marii Victoriæ, and, as he had never heard of a British king so named, conjectures that the stone might have been brought hither by stray Cimbri when driven by Marius from Italy!

With Camden, Archbishop Ussher thinks this inscription was probably MARTI VICTORI. Gruter gives examples of such inscriptions in his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ"; and according to Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia (iii., 245), an altar with this inscription:

MARTI VICTORI
COH. III. NERVIORVM
PRÆFECT. I. CANINIVS

was in the south-west end of the well-house, at the west end of the station at Little Chesters. As Ritson (Annals, vol. i., p. 78), says, this "though now lost, may be fairly inferred to have been the identical altar mentioned by William of Malmesbury."

Abp. Ussher in his "Antiquities" quotes an old writer who asserts the inscription on the stone alluded to by Geoffrey to have been

Here the king Westmer
Slow the king Rothynger.

If there were any truth in this statement we should have not merely a myth but a miracle—an inscription written in the English language four centuries before there were any English in Britain, and nearly 14 centuries before the English themselves wrote or spoke in that fashion.

In the Anglo Saxon Chronicle we find:

A.D. 584. This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is called Fethan-lea, and there was Cutha slain; and Ceawlin took many towns, and spoils innumerable, and wrathful he then returned to his own.

Fordun

Fordun in his Scotochronicon (lib. iii. cc 28-29), always anxious for the ancient military valour of his nation, contrives to mix up Aidan, King of Scots, in all the chief events of this early time. He makes Aidan appear as the ally of Maelgwn, King of Gwynedd, at this battle of Fethan-leag, and of Cadwallon at the battle of Wodensburgh, when Ceawlin was defeated. Dr. Guest, late master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in his paper on the "English Conquest of the Severn Valley," (Origines Celticæ, vol. ii., p. 285), goes on to say :

Unfortunately for the zealous Scotchman, Maelgwn died nearly forty years before the battle of Fethan-leag, and Cadwallon flourished in the seventh instead of the sixth century. *According to Fordun the battle of Fethan-leag was fought at Stanemore in Westmorland.* The motive which led him to fix on this locality is an obvious one. On Stanemore is the 'Rie Cross' which certain Scotch writers maintain to be the ancient and proper *limes* between Scotland and England. It was accordingly selected as a suitable place for a meeting between a Scottish king and the invading Southron.

In a foot note the learned doctor goes on to say :

Ussher, whose great demerit is the deference he occasionally shows to our historical romancers, after describing the incidents of the battle of Feathan-leag as he found them in the Chronicles and Huntingdon, quotes Fordun as his authority for fixing the locality at Stanemore. Ant. c. 14. Chalmers, whose great object is to bring his Scotsmen as far south as possible, tells us that 'coming to the aid of the Cumbrian Britons, Aidan defeated the Saxons at Fethan-lea, at Stanemore, in 584,' and he gives as his authority, not his countryman Fordun, but Saxon Chron., p. 22., Ussher's Princ. pp. 870, 1147, which quotes the English Chronicles.

Dr. Guest then goes on to prove that the battle was fought at Faddiley, in Cheshire, and defends this conclusion against Mr. Wright and all others.

But had Dr. Guest referred himself to the Scotochronicon he would have found that Fordun makes no assertion whatever

whatever as to the locality either of the battle of Fethan-leag or Wodensbury. After describing the latter he goes on to relate how S. Columba in Iona at the very time of the engagement suddenly called his minister and ordered him to ring the bell. At the sound the brethren hurried to the church. Then Columba said to them,

Now let us earnestly pray for King Aydanus and his people; for this very hour they are going into battle.

After a short interval he walked out of the church, and looking up to heaven he said,

Now the barbarians are being put to flight; and to Aydanus, unhappy though he otherwise be, yet God doth grant him victory.

Then without any reference to the battles Fordun continues:

Now, contemporaneously with S. Columba there flourished the most blessed Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, a man of wondrous sanctity, and a worker of many miracles. . . . . The utmost boundary of his bishopric southwards was, at that time, as it ought by right to be now, at the royal cross below Stanemore.

Here you see Fordun is not referring to any battle whatever, but to the ancient boundaries of the see of Glasgow, which in the sixth century were coincident with those of the kingdom of Strathclyde, and which had been encroached upon by the foundation of the bishopric of Carlisle. Whence then arose the false assertion that Fordun located the battle of Fethan-leag at Stanemore? This question I think I have solved. Turning to Abp. Ussher's "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," (edition mdclxxxvii. p. 296), we find the author, after quoting the Chroniclers' account of the battle of *Feahanlea*, goes on to say:

Ad annum dlxxxiv. cum Saxonicis Annalibus, Ethelwerdus et Florentius posterius hoc prœlium referunt; quod juxta *Moram lapideum* (*id est*

est Stanemore in Westmorlandæ et Richmondiensis Comitatus confiniis) Scotiis Albiensibus Aidano et Britonibus Malgone imperante commissum fuisse confirmat Johannes Fordonus in Scotichronico.

Here then we have the "origo mali." Abp. Ussher hastily misreads a passage in the Scotochronicon (we must remember in excuse that he was writing history from an ecclesiastical rather than from a civil or military point of view) and is copied and quoted by Chalmers; and both draw down on themselves the wrath of the Master of Caius, who did not himself take the trouble to see whether poor John Fordun had really made any such assertion. Had he done so he might have saved himself the labour of confuting what Fordun had never said.

But though neither the victory of King Marius nor the battles of Fethan-leag and Wodensburgh, may have been fought here, yet I think, with the late Father Haigh in his Anglo-Saxon Sagas (ch. 6), that there is a solid foundation for the ancient tradition of the people hereabouts as to a great conflict on this spot. When the C. and W. A. and A. S. visited this place on August 18, 1880, I spoke on this subject and shall now repeat what I then said:

Authentic history tells us nothing about this encounter, which seems to have taken place during the interval of time between the Roman abdication and the English conquest of this district, about which we have very slight record. So far as my knowledge extends the only account of this battle of Stainmoor is found in the story of 'Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild,' printed by Ritson, in the third volume of his 'Metrical Romances,' from the Auchinleck MSS. in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. Though the poem is of the 14th century, yet we may conclude that it embodies a much older story, for Celtic names are given to the Britons and Irish, and English names to the Angles. I may also be allowed to observe, by the way, that as this ridge of Stainmoor was the water-shed between the eastern and western seas, so, at this time, it was the great boundary between the Christian Britons on the west, and the heathen Angles on the east. The story is briefly this:—About the middle of the 5th century

century an Angle prince named Hatheolf, had established himself in North Yorkshire. After repelling, at Alerton Moor, a Danish incursion, Hatheolf held a feast at Pickering; and there, on Whit-Sunday, news was brought to him that three kings, Ferwell, Winwald, and Malkan, had landed from Ireland and ravaged Westmorland. The names Ferwell and Malkan, you will observe, are Celtic. Winwald was apparently an Angle in league with the Irish. Hatheolf immediately marched to meet the invaders, and a great battle took place on Stainmoor, in which Ferwell and Winwald perished with six thousand men of both armies; and Hatheolf, after slaying five thousand men with his own hand, was beaten down with stones by the Irish, and stabbed by King Malkan. Malkan himself returned to Ireland with but thirteen of his men surviving, and was afterwards slain at the battle of Yolkil by Horn the son of Hatheolf. Besides the local tradition it is possible that we have another piece of evidence as to the Irish invasion, in the name of Melkinthorpe, a township in Lowther parish, about 3½ miles south-east of Penrith. The Irish king may have made Melkinthorpe his halting-place on his way to and from Stainmoor, and the memorial of the event have been thus embodied in the place-name.

Through these obscure mists which, like the thick fogs which so often enshroud the place itself, veil the history of this spot, we seem at length to discern what may be a gleam of light. Raphael Holinshed, one of the very latest of our English chroniclers, whose great work appeared first in 1577, accounts for the existence of Reycross in this way. He says that William the Conqueror and Malcolm King of Scots met near here in arms and entered on a treaty of peace, the conditions of which were:

That Malcolme should enjoy that part of Northumberland which lies between Tweed, Cumberland, and Stainmore, and doo homage to the King of England for the same. In the midst of Stainmore there shall be a cross set up, with the Kinge of England's image on the one side, and the Kinge of Scotland's on the other, to signify that one is to march to England, and the other to Scotland. This was called the Roi-cross; that is the Cross of the Kings.

Now this story is not found, as far as I know, in any old English Chronicle, but in that of Hector Boece, who published

published his "Scotorum Historiæ" about half-a-century before Holingshed's Chronicle. The early English Chronicles with one voice declare that this meeting took place within Scotland, which then meant the country north of the Forth. Florence of Worcester, Ingulf, Gaimar (who calls the place Alberni), the trustworthy Simeon of Durham, the Melrose Chronicler, and Peter Langtoft, all state that William the Conqueror and Malcolm met at "Abernethy," in the county and 7 miles S.E. of Perth—a most likely place, as it had been formerly the capital of the Picts; and to this day is most interesting on account of its famous round tower and other extensive remains. Wyntown, the Scottish Chronicler, writing a century before Boece, declares distinctly:

> A thowsand twa and seventy yhere
> Wyllame Bastard wyth hys powere
> In Scotland come, and wastyd syne,
> And rade al throwcht till Abbyrnethyne.

We have therefore, I fear, to abandon this long-credited story of the meeting between the Conqueror and Malcolm at this place. The feeling which prompted Boece to place the interview here was probably the same which induced a later Scottish historian to move the district of Lothian to the neighbourhood of Leeds!

It is by no means impossible that two kings did in bygone days meet on Stainmoor; but who they were, and when they met, we have no available evidence now to show.

The earliest authentic record, I believe, we have of the Reycross is in the Chronicle of Lanercost under the year 1258, when John de Cheham, an Englishman, who had succeeded William de Bondyngton as Bishop of Glasgow,

obtendebat jus antiquum in partes Westmorlandiæ in præjudicium Karliolensis ecclesiæ, dicens usque ad Rer Cros in Staynmor ad diœcesem suam pertinere,

and

and started on a journey to Rome to prefer his claim to the Pope, but died on the way.

Camden adopts Holinshed and Boece's story, and also connects the Cross with the Brandreth Stone near Tebay, considering both as mere-stones marking the boundary between England and Scotland. Describing the Westmorland course of the Lune, he or Bishop Gibson, his editor, says:

> It runs down a field call'd Gallaber, where stands a red stone (Brandreth Stone, *margin*), about an ell high, with two crosses cut deep on one side. The tradition among the inhabitants is that formerly it was the Mere-stone between the English and Scots. How true it may be I dare not affirm, but shall only observe that it is about the same distance from Scotland that Rerecross upon Stanemore is, and to what end that was erected hath been already observed. (Gibson's Camden, Vol. ii., p. 987).

The remains of another ancient cross called Hollow Mill Cross, stand just within the Yorkshire boundary on the road from Kirkby Stephen by Nateby to Birkdale. This may well be connected with Reycross and the Brandreth stone as a mere-stone.

The natives of Stainmore have a tradition that once upon a time a very stately royal funeral, that of a queen, rested at Reycross. This, I believe, to be a reminiscence of the funeral of Edward I. He died at Burgh-by-Sands, July 7th, 1307; and his body was removed from thence to Carlisle, where it was prepared for transfer to Westminster. Then, the Lanercost Chronicle tells us that after receiving the homage of the English leaders there assembled, the new king, with Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham, who had just been created by the Pope Patriarch of Jerusalem, the English chieftains and a great crowd of seculars and regulars, accompanied the royal corpse some way on its journey southwards, large alms in money and wax being bestowed on the churches by which the procession passed, and

and especially where it rested at night. That it must have travelled over Stainmore we know from a letter, first published by Sir Harris Nicolas in his Chronology of History, written by one of his retainers to Hugh, Baron Neville, which informs us that the cortege was at Richmond, on the Saturday next before "la goule Daust" (i.e., August 1st). I think we may safely conclude that in the popular mind a confusion has arisen between the funeral of the king and that of his loved first consort Queen Eleanor.

General Roy, in his magnificent work on Military Antiquities, gives a plan of the camp and marks distinctly the position of the Cross, and writes:

> Reycross stands within the camp, by the edge of the road, and seems to have been a Roman milestone, having a fine square tumulus fronting it, on the opposite side of the way;

and on pages 109 and 110 the General repeats the idea, and gives other instances. Dr. Guest, one of England's most learned antiquaries, in his Origines Celticæ (Vol. ii., p. 107), adopts the same notion, and also gives an interesting list of other examples. With such authorities to support us we may, I think, come to this conclusion that the Cross was originally a milestone on the great Roman road to the North; and that after the Romans quitted the country it served (in consequence of its position on the natural boundary) in after times as the military and political boundary between the two kingdoms, as the Solway Firth does now.

When we stand to-day on this storm-bleached height, contemplating this venerable fragment of the Sign of our Redemption, with nothing to disturb us but the whistle of the wind, the shrill shriek of the curlew, and the timid bleat of the mountain sheep, our minds naturally revert to the very different scenes this place has witnessed—the march of Roman legions, the bitter internecine contests of

of savage tribal wars, the proud mail-clad array of mediæval armies waging wars of mutual reprisal; and when coming down to later times we think of the midnight forays of the moss-troopers, and the time of which Sir Walter Scott sings when

> . . the best of our nobles his bonnet will vail,
> Who at Rere Cross on Stanmore meets Allen-a-dale.

how grateful we must feel that now our fatherland is but one nation,

> The land that freemen till,
> . . . . . .
> A land of settled government,
> A land of just and old renown,
> Where Freedom slowly broadens down
> From precedent to precedent.

APPENDIX.

Speed in his "Historie of Great Britaine," A.D. 1623, p. 442 tells the same story as Camden, Holinshed, and Boece. As the members of our Society may like to see his account, I here give it in full.

"But Malcolme wisely considering the event of warre, and that ye occasion thereof was not for owne subjects, but for a sort of forraine fugitives, beganne to thinke, that the wrongs therein done to another hee could hardly brooke himself and sent therefore to William proffers of peace; whereunto lastly the English King inclined, and hostages delivered upon further Conferences, what time (as I take it) upon Stane-more, not far from an homely hostilrie called the Spittle, a Stone Crosse (on the one side of whose shaft stood the picture, and armes of the King of England, and on the other the Image and armes of the King and Kingdome of Scotland, upon that occasion called the Roi-crosse) was erected to shew the Limits of either Kingdome; some ruines of which meere-marke are yet appearing: for King William granting Cumberland unto Malcolme to hold the same from him, conditionally that the Scots should not attempt anything prejudiciall to the Crowne of England (for which King Malcolme did him homage, saith Hector Boetius the Scottish writer) and the English being reconciled to his favour, after he had built the Castle of Durham, returned cleared from all Northern troubles."

Henry Hunt. Gemeticensis.

Hector Boetius

that is Kings Crosse.

ART. XXXIV.—*Cross Fragment at St. Michael's Church, Workington.* By Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria.

Read at Kirkby Stephen, July 7th, 1887.

ON January 24th of this year Mr. W. L. Fletcher of Stoneleigh, Workington, went down to the parish church of St. Michael to examine the walls and débris after the havoc made by the fire which had destroyed all the church, save the tower. On the north side of the arched eastern entrance, leading from the nave into the tower, and three and a half feet above the ground, Mr. Fletcher discovered a sculptured stone which he rightly judged to be a portion of an old cross shaft. On February 8th, in company with Mr. Fletcher, I visited the relic; we removed the plaster from the face of the stone and took a rubbing and a photograph of the precious treasure.*

The presence of this cross fragment, used as building material in the old tower, connects St. Michael's church of the present day with that early British church which spread Christianity amongst the mixed peoples who inhabited this district in the seventh century, and which succeeded even earlier missionary labour than even that of the age of Holy Cuthbert himself.

The type of cross is not the very earliest, but suggests its erection between the seventh and the end of the ninth centuries, and before the Norsemen or Danes had greatly devastated these coasts or firmly planted themselves here. It is very probable that other fragments of crosses are hid

* My drawing is from this photograph kindly taken for the purpose by my friend Mr. Fletcher, for whose invaluable assistance I am truly grateful, and to whom this Society is greatly indebted, as my other drawings in this volume could hardly have been produced without his industrious co-operation.

within

ST. MICHAEL. WORKINGTON. 17 IN. X 9 IN.

within the masonry of the old tower, or in the walls of the church itself. If such should be uncovered during the rebuilding it is to be hoped that careful examinations and reproductions will be made in order that anything of historic value may be saved from destruction, as there is reason to believe that a large number of early crosses were broken up and used as building material for the several churches which have stood on the same site.

The fragment is 17 in. long by 9 in. broad at the broadest part, rudely worked with a broad chisel into *triple* bands forming most graceful curves and reminding one very forcibly of delicate basket work; a *single* band appears in two places to hold back the triple withes.

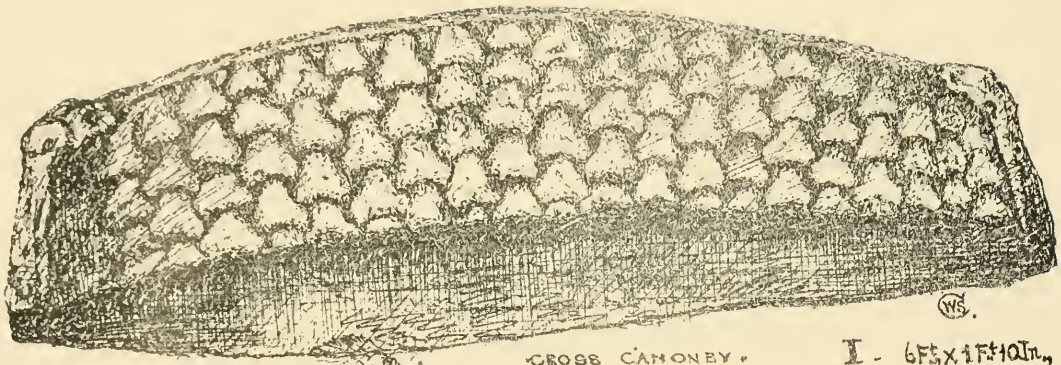
The part of the tower in which this carved sandstone block is built is, I believe, of late Norman date, and the stone itself had become damaged by long (centuries) exposure before it was built into the tower wall and henceforward sheltered from the weather. A crumbling away, the work of ages, may be noticed beneath the lime when removed.

I should assign this cross to the period of the Cuthbert pilgrimage, and take it as a witness to the presence of the later Lindisfarne brethren who would be welcome at Brigham, Bridekirk, Plumbland, Aspatria, Dearham, Crosscanonby, &c., where the old Christian inhabitants remained who had traditions then of more than two hundred years concerning Bishop Kentigern, and still older traditions of St. Ninian and St. Patrick, for each of these places had at that date been an old mission centre and at each there still remain fragments of the very earliest type of white sandstone cross.

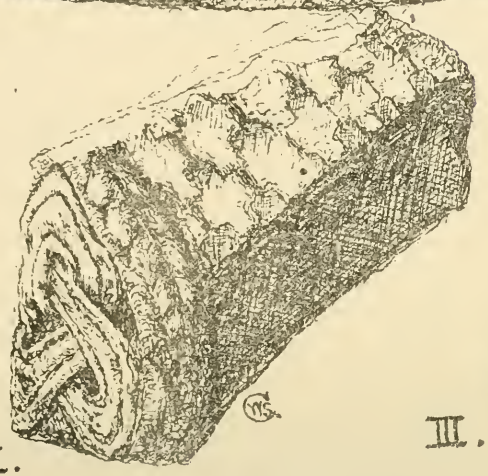
In the year 883 the bearers of the body of St. Cuthbert arrived at Chester-le-street, and St. Cuthbert's body rested there 113 years. At the last restoration of the chancel of the church at Chester-le-street a portion of a sculptured cross, bearing work of a similar character with this now found

found at Workington, was taken out of the wall. The Chester-le-street cross, like the one erected at Derwent mouth, having been used by the masons of a later age as merely building stone.

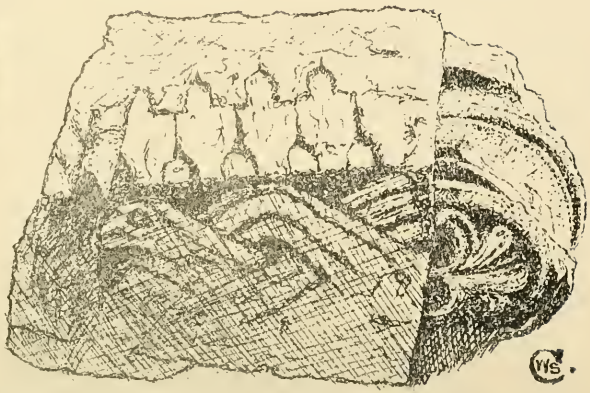
I find that Professor Stephens assigns this Chester-le-street cross to the eighth century.



CROSS CAMONEY. I - 6Ft, x 1Ft 10In.,



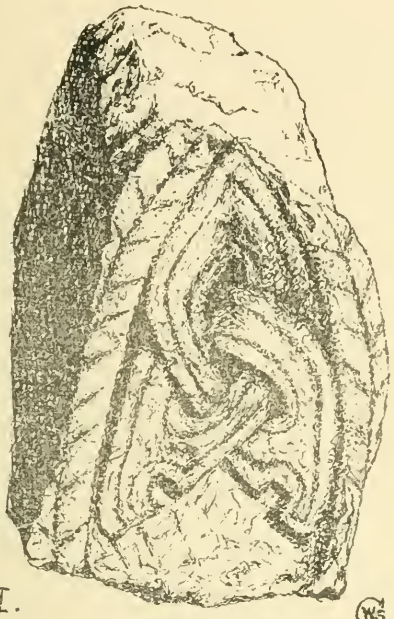
II.



III.

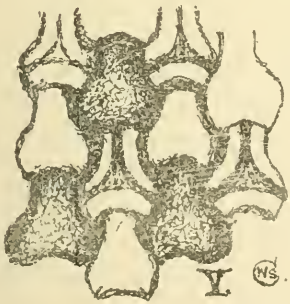
II. III. PLUMBLAND. 3½ X 1½ Ft. 2Ft, 5In., X 1Ft, 6In.

Base 14 In., Thick.



IV.

PLUMBLAND.



V.

DEARHAM . CROSS CANONBY.
GOSFORTH ETC:.

VI. MSS, &

ASPATRIA,
GOSFORTH, ETC:.

ART. XXXV.—*Notes on some Coped pre-Norman Tombstones at Aspatria, Lowther, Cross Canonby, and Plumbland.* By the Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria. *Read at Ulverston, Sept.* 13, 1887.

WE know that various races in different parts of the world have constructed their graves on the model of their houses,the idea underlying this kind of burial being that the dead live in these places in exactly the same way as the living live in their own houses, hence chamber tombs found in barrows or tumuli not only all over Europe, but very largely in the East. When, however, cremation was practised, a full-sized house was unnecessarily large, and models in pottery* were sometimes used.

Several hut-urns found in Germany are described by Dr. Birch in his work on antient pottery, as being distinctly Teutonic, and occuring in sepulchres of the period when bronze weapons were used, and before the predominance of Roman Art. Similar hut-urns were discovered in Italy in 1817, in an ancient cemetery in the Commune of Marino (Province of Rome). Some of these urns are models of circular huts, with square openings in the sides as doors through which the ashes of the dead were introduced, and having imitations of thatched roofs. Some shew the beams which support the roof and the joists, one has six columns on each side adhering to the walls, and small windows projecting out of the thatched roof. The roof of one is ornamented with devices of a modified key pattern. Some large urns of thick pottery found with these hut-urns are beautified with the same pattern, as well as with a series of svastikas enclosed in panels.

* Hut-Urns, Archæologia, vol. xlii., p. 99. Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

In

In the York Museum are several Roman tombs roofed with tiles.* One is "formed of roof-tiles (*tegulæ*) and ridge-tiles (*imbrices*), which bear the impress of the victorious sixth Legion,† LEG. VI. VI."

The tiles of another tomb are "stamped LEG. IX. HISP., so that it is probable that the tomb covered a soldier of the ninth, or Spanish Legion." This tomb is set up in the exact form of a tiled house-roof, with the *curved ridge-tiles* placed upon the angle formed by the *two* side *roof-tiles*. It is No. 71 in the handbook.

Coped Tombs, commonly called Saxon Hog-backs, follow the idea of the grave being the Home of the Dead. I here give four valuable specimens; their existence has hitherto been known only to a few, and they have never before been figured. I desire to thank Mr. W. L. Fletcher, of Stoneleigh, Workington, for the very great help he has afforded me, in obtaining, at much cost and trouble to himself, most excellent photographs without which I should not have been able to reproduce the work and thought of the long forgotten past in a manner at all worthy of the great beauty and elegance of the sculptures themselves.

No. I, is a very massive red sandstone "hog-back" at Cross Cannonby, near Maryport. The curve of the tomb roof springs from an enlargement at either end of the stone. The whole surface of this roof is covered with the same pattern as that on the lower part of the crosses at Gosforth and Dearham, and which represents the intertwining of the branches of the world tree Yggdrasil of Scandinavian thought. The home of the dead, where Helia holds sway, is deep down in the earth beneath a root of Yggdrasil. Above ground and beneath the rainbow-

* Handbook to York Museum, p. 6, 61.

I desire to thank Mr. H. M. Platnauer, of the York Museum, for his great kindness in sending me sketches of all the Roman Tiled Tombs in the Museum with measurements.

† Engraved in Llewellyn Jewitt's Grave Mounds.

We

arch the Tree of Life fills every space, and beyond is the bright home of the Blessed. There are Midgard and Asgard, the world home, where life's battles are fought, life's deeds done, and the home of the Holy ones. The uncarved surface on the lower portion of the stone would be nearly hidden by vegetation, only the roof over the dead —as in the case of a Roman tiled tomb cover—would remain above ground, and at either end a sculptured cross such as the one now standing in Dearham churchyard, carved with the identical device. The gables in this case are quite plain as though the intention had been to complete the monument by erecting crosses at the head and the feet. The faith of the dead man was Christian. The ornament is one continous symbolism of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, see figs. v. vi. vii. The prevalent thought of the community appealed to is Northern or Scandinavian.

The arch of heaven descends at the horizon into Hel's dark home,—the jaws of death—the grave. It was down the rainbow that Odin rode when he sought knowledge concerning the fate of Baldr: thither has the dead man been borne by those messengers who do the bidding of Helia; but for the Christian there is deliverance from "the cords of Hel" for the roots of the Tree of Life, and the presence of the Trinity of God, penetrate even into the Nethermost world—Nifl-hel—as well as reaching upwards to the Gods' seat—paradise. When the crosses stood at head and foot, this was an imposing and instructive Christian monument speaking plainly to all who looked upon it. At Heysham, Lancashire, the curved surface of the "hog-back" descends at each end into the huge jaws of a widely gaping monster, whose great eyes and "slaughter craving throat" and head form the enlargement of the ends of the stone. The body and legs of the beast are quite insignificant. It is the *jaws of Hel,* Hell-muth which is portrayed.

It

It is to be hoped that the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., will make public the results of his work upon the scenes portrayed on the face of this Heysham stone, as his learned research and knowledge of mediæval thought will be sure to throw new light upon a neglected subject of very deep interest and educational as well as historic value.

The Cross Canonby Yggdrasil "hog-back" is six feet long and two feet high, and has escaped destruction possibly by reason of its massiveness. It formerly stood on the top of the churchyard wall near the old entrance. It was in this position when I first discovered its character in 1874. It now lies at the east end of the south aisle. Over the south door of the church another massive stone of similar character does duty as a lintel. The Norman builders have thus utilized the memorial stone of their predecessors, as at Bongate, Appleby.*

No. II and III, are the two parts of one red sandstone shrine-shaped tomb, now lying under the ancient yew tree in Plumbland churchyard. It has been broken in two, one part (III) was cut by an early English mason into a very beautiful impost or springer for an arch, with honey suckle moulded ornament beneath. The sides were roughly scabbled to make a firm and good bed, and the carved block built face downwards into the wall, and the new arch sprung from this impost. Hundreds of years afterwards this new part of the church was pulled down and the tell-tale sculpture once more exposed to view.

Place the circular end—the early English impost—III, next the broken end of II, and it will seem that both sides of the original have been carved in a similar manner, and that both ends or gables were ornamented with a similar design. IV is the end view of III, and shews the gable which was opposite to the one seen in II before the stone was broken.

* *Ante*, p. 118.

We have here enough of the original work to give us a clear idea of the intention. The whole is a solid miniature stone house with carved sides or upright wall, a tiled roof, and ornamented gable ends. I saw Roman tiles, the exact shape of the two rows distinctly seen on both sides of this roof, taken out of the excavations at the Roman baths in the city of Bath this year. The ridge has been knocked off by the early English wallers to suit their work. It was not hog-backed or curved but a straight ridge.

The reader must remember that II and III, give views of the *two* sides of the stone. The back of II has been scabbled away until there is scarcely any of the original work left, but the other half of the stone has been scabbled on the *opposite* side, and thus we can see what was originally carved on *both* sides. I thank the mediæval mason for sparing to us, though unwittingly, the whole design, as well as for his own very perfect and beautiful work.

The side walls of this grave-house were both covered with serpent forms plaitted or intertwined. In III the head, mouth and eye of the creature are seen. The body is divided lengthwise, into one central broad band and two outer narrow bands by lines apparently drilled or picked out or worked with a pointed tool.

Here is the Vala's description taken from the Voluspa Strophe 42, of the habitation of Helia, the goddess of death, born of Loki and Angrboda, she who dwells "beneath the gratings of the dead."

She saw a hall standing,
far from the sun,
in nâ-strönd;*
its doors are *northward* turned,
venom-drops fall
in through its apertures:
entwined is that hall
with serpent's backs.

* The strand or shore of corpses.

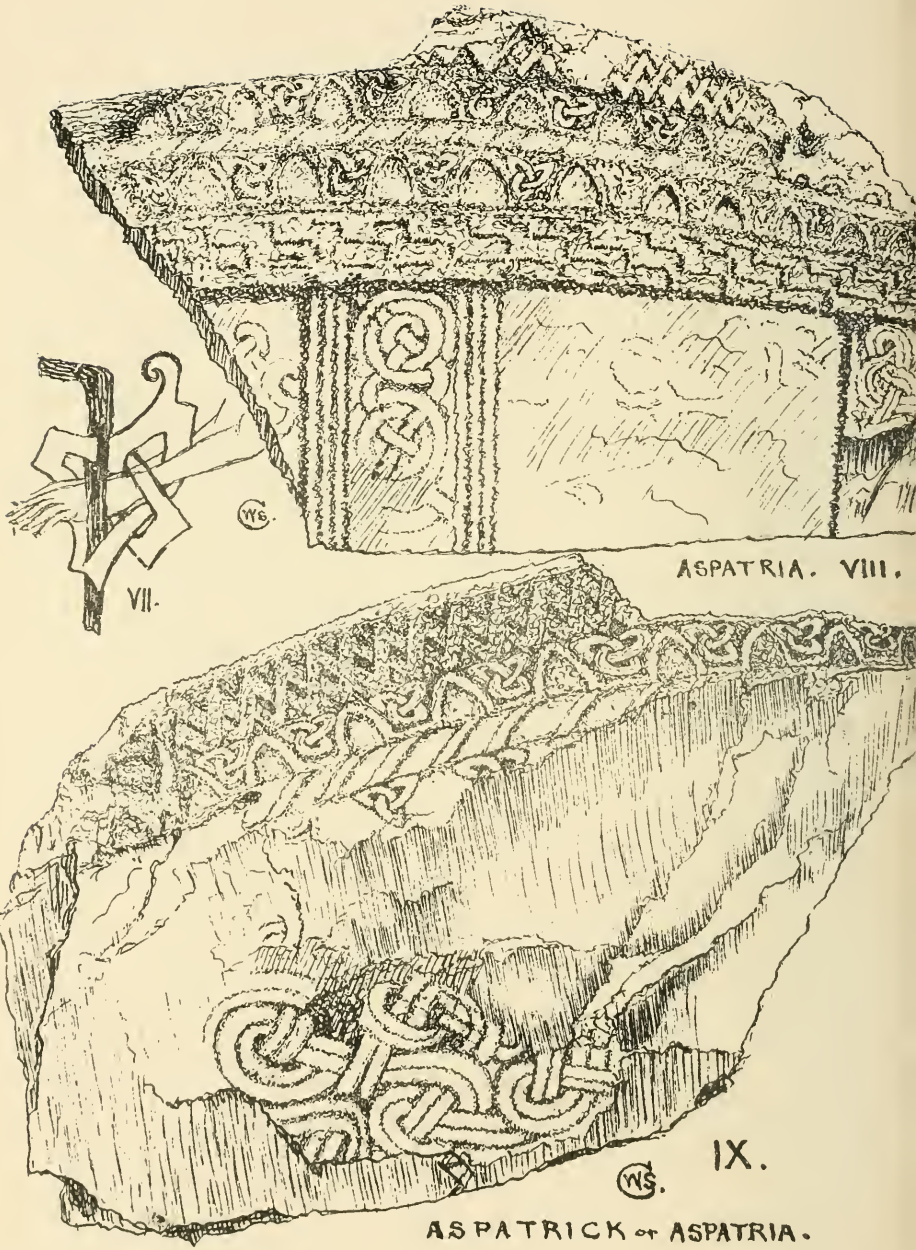
But

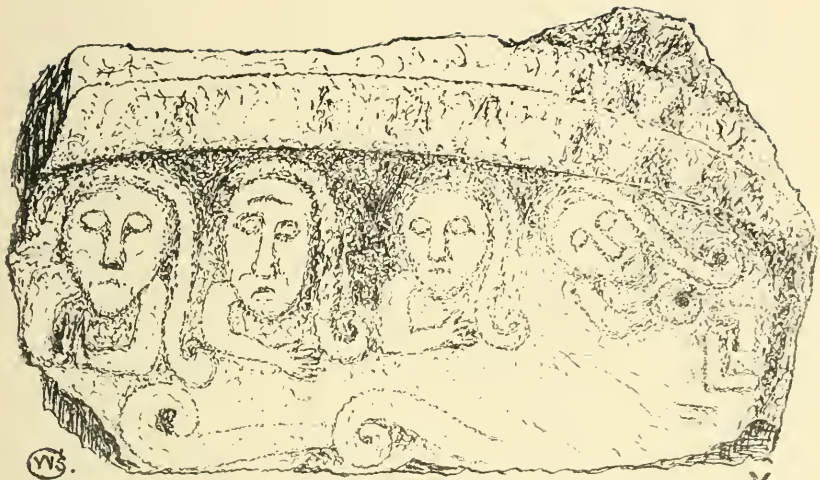
But the dead man here has hope of deliverance by the power of the Holy Trinity, and his shrine-like tomb has its gable ends signed with the Holy symbol, the Triquetra. There was no cross set up at the head or foot here. The stone was intended to be complete in itself, and the sign of the Holy Trinity takes the place of the cross. This symbol is here formed of a single broad flat band, with lines marking a triple composition, and having the lower ends in one case (IV) prolonged and ornamented in a peculiar manner. This form of knot reminds one of the knots by which in one of the illustrations to Caedmon's MSS. Satan is bound hands and feet over the flames of hell. I have given a tracing of this knot, fig. vii.

No. VIII and IX, are the two sides of an elaborately carved white sandstone ridged and roofed house shaped tomb of very remarkable character at Aspatria. It was brought to light from amongst the building material of the old church which was pulled down when the present church was built on its site. The fragment measures forty-six inches in length, twenty-seven inches in height, and eight inches in thickness.

At the top is a tall, thin, highly decorated ridge three inches thick, having two zig-zag flat bands worked upon it, standing up about three inches from the roof below. Then comes, on a curved and bulged surface, an ornamented roof with recessed work, looking like two rows of delicately moulded tiles richly adorned with a simple Triquetra on each tile, only that the tiles could never be made to sit on such a rounded surface, and, moreover, between the two rows of this recessed work is a rounded band or *syme*, with a narrow flat riband twined gracefully round it, plainly intended to bind down and hold the thatched roof, with its decorations, in its place. Along the eaves is a broad band worked with a kind of key pattern.

At the upper sinister corner of VIII, and the dexter corner of IX, under the ridge and upon the upper row of devices,


VII.
WS.
ASPATRIA. VIII.
IX.
WS.
ASPATRICK or ASPATRIA.

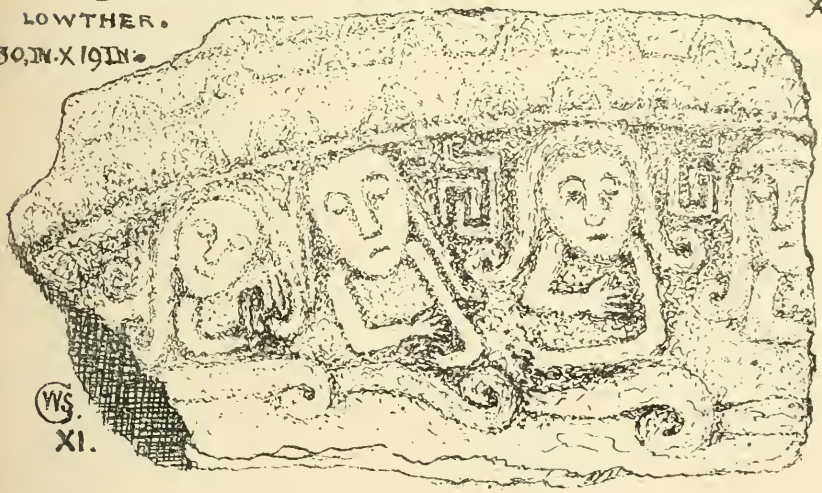


WS.

X.

LOWTHER.

30, IN. X 19 IN.



WS.

XI.

devices, there is a raised portion and traces of an enlargement of the stone. I have sometimes thought the figure of a stag could be seen.

The upright sides of this house are covered with interlacing flat bands on one side (VIII), and the walls are strengthened with pilasters highly ornamented—there has been a central broad pilaster and a narrower one at each end—one end has been broken away—the whole of this side has been covered with work done with a narrow or pointed tool. I have not been able to complete the whole design on account of weather and want of time to examine it in different lights. The other side (IX) has suffered by the stone having split off. Sufficient of the surface remains to shew that it was covered with knot work of double strands. The broad band at the eaves has disappeared, but sufficient of the roof and tall ridge remains to shew that both sides of the roof were of like design though the walls differed in their ornamentation. I give a figure of the Triquetra as it appears on this stone and on the Gosforth cross (Fig. VI.) though the two works are of a quite different character.

Nos. X and XI are the two sides of a coped tomb found by me at Lowther, Oct. 1st, 1886. Red sandstone—length 2 ft. 6 in.; height 1 ft. 6 in.; thickness 1 ft. Coping of tiles, partly broken away. The walls are decorated with human figures. A long serpent form coils and stretches along the lower portion as though a survival of pagan belief. Sacred symbols (key pattern —or interlocking S shaped pattern) appear, notably on either side of what seems to be the central figure of a group (XI). In the dexter corner of each drawing will be seen a figure with folded hands as in prayer. The figure to the right in the upper drawing (X) reclines on his right elbow and appears to hold a ring. The designer has been content to give one arm and one long curled lock to each of the three figures accompanying the one who prays.

prays. Each hand is pressed to the breast. In the lower drawing, the central figure, between the sacred signs, has full flowing locks curling over the shoulder; each figure has *both* arms and hands, which the artist has made out of all proportion in order to accommodate his space and drawing. I think there may have been a fifth figure. Is it the descent of our Lord into Hell?

The chief figure in XI. has an Eastern look. The limbs of the figures are very rudely and falsely drawn, but the faces have been good and true. The stone is so worn by time and exposure that much which might have explained the intention is lost. I hope that Mr. Lees who was present at the finding of this fragment and assisted me to take rubbings of the figures will be able to identify the scene portrayed.

We pass in this glance at four so called Saxon hogbacks through many phases of religious thought and we are brought into contact with the manners and habits of life of many races. In imitating the home of the living as a memorial of the dead it was but natural that the Church House should be taken as the model, and it may be that the mud and wattle-woven shrine, done in stone, with its carefully constructed roof and graceful ridge, all richly decorated and covered with the sacred sign of the Holy Trinity, is nothing less than a survival and may indeed carry us back to a time before there was any stone church on these shores. He for whom such a tomb was not too costly must indeed have been noble in the eyes of those who reared this monument. In Aspatria Churchyard are several fragments of crosses unknown to the general antiquary or the books, and one of them, a white stone cross, certainly dates back beyond anything on this side of St. Kentigern or possibly and more probably St. Ninian.

There is no trace of pagandom in this wonderful piece of work.

APPENDIX I.

At Plumbland there is a coped stone of much later date date than the one given here (to be figured at some future time) placed upon the churchyard wall near the gate leading into the Rectory garden. Built into the tower wall on the inside I have found a fragment of white sandstone spiral sculpture belonging, as I think, to the earlier missionary labours.

At Aspatria there are many other remains of the greatest interest, which should be engraved and made known, for the value of the story they have to tell about the early days of Christianity on the two shores of the Solway.

At Lowther there are two "Hogbacks" (*in situ*) six feet and five long —probably not sculptured—cope about eight inches deep—no ridge tiles or enlarged ends, otherwise of the Cross Canonby type. A similar "Hogback" lies in Bridekirk church yard. On the south side of Lowther church, in a solid cross socket of two steps above ground (split) stands the shaft of a cross cut into a sun dial stem—sides chamfered.

A similar cross shaft stands in the churchyard of Hutton in the Forest, Penrith. I found a carved portion of it walled into the North side of the church, on the outside.

The thin side stones of the "Giant's grave" at Penrith have something of the character, though not the ornamentation, of the Aspatria stone VIII. and IX. I have lately been able to make out the carving upon the cross at the head of the Giant's grave, and I find that no less a personage than the Evil One, Loki *himself*, is figured upon it —bound as usual. This sculpture of the man fiend of Northern thought has most likely given rise to the tradition concerning the "*Giant's* grave."

The Rev. C. H. Parez, H. M. Inspector of Schools, has sent to me a very good photograph of the Cross at Rockliff, Carlisle, which appears to be of such a character and to have such ornamentation as would accompany the Aspatria tombstone.

I gladly take this opportunity of conveying my thanks to the clergy of the parishes here named for their kind assistance in facilitating my efforts to make known the fragments in their custody.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX II.

HOGBACK STONE AT LOWTHER, BY THE REV. THOMAS LEES, M.A., F.S.A.

In his exposition of the Gosforth Cross Mr. Calverley has shown how the designer of that venerable monument had embodied thereon ideas drawn from Scandinavian mythology and the Apocryphal Gospels. When on its discovery I watched Mr. Calverley gradually work off the rubbing of the Lowther Stone, it struck me forcibly that its design was derived from one of the same sources—the Gospel of Nicodemus. From the first I had accepted the suggestion that these monumental hogback stones, shaped like houses, or the mead-hall of Valhala, with roofs tegulated after the Roman fashion, were intended to represent the Hell, Hades, unseen and enclosed place, *Limbo*, where the souls of the departed await their final judgement, and the discovery of this stone seems to me to confirm its correctness. I take the various human figures to represent the Fathers of Old Testament History, warded by Satan and Hades, awaiting in Limbo the coming of the deliverer. The snakes lying in front of the figures I think represent Satan and Hades keeping watch on their charge.

The second part of the Gospel of Nicodemus, (of which part there are three various forms, one in Greek, and two in Latin), contains an account of our Lord's descent to the unseen world to preach to the spirits in prison. It represents Karinus and Leucius, two of those who had risen with Our Lord, going into Jerusalem and bearing testimony before Annas and Caiaphas of what they had seen in Hades. They declare how to the Fathers of the Old Testament, Adam, Seth, Abraham, David, Enoch, and Elijah, and the Prophets, John Baptist first appears and discloses to them how he had baptized the Lord, and still as His forerunner, has descended to Hades to announce "that the rising Son of God is close at hand to visit us, coming from on high to us sitting in darkness and the shadow of death." While the Patriarchs are exulting at the news, Satan orders Hades (who is here personified) to prepare to take charge of Jesus as of other departed souls; but Hades, reminding him how they had not been able to retain Lazarus and others whom the Lord had raised by His word, declares that he believes that He who could do these things is God, and that if Satan brings Him down "all who are here shut up in the cruelty of prison and bound by their sins in chains that cannot be loosened, He will let loose and will bring to the light of His Divinity for ever." The Penitent thief, bearing his cross, appears as the immediate precursor of the Lord who enters amid the crashing of the bars and bolts of hell and the jubilant greetings of the spirits, and commits Satan to the custody and guardianship of Hades.

Such

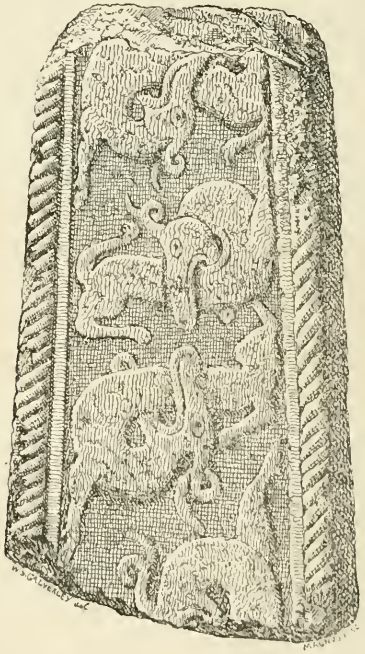
Such is a very short and imperfect summary of the second part of the Gospel of Nicodemus; but I trust I have given enough to show that there is some ground for the opinion that this stone represents the Patriarchs in *Limbo*.

I would say, in conclusion, that the fact of the Gosforth Cross and Lowther stone drawing their illustrations from the Apocryphal New Testament does not militate against the great antiquity of these monuments. We know that at the end of the Fourth Century S. Ninian, who had been educated in Italy, returned to spread Christianity among his countrymen on the Solway shore, and that in the Sixth Century the Christianity of this region had had time to degenerate into Pelagian Heresy—so I think we may conclude that the household stories of Christian dwellers on the Mediterranean shores may well have penetrated by that time to this remote corner of the Islands of the West.

ART. XXXVI.—*Red Sandstone Cross Shaft at Cross-Cannonby.* By Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria.

Read at Ulverston, Sept. 13, 1887.

THIS fragment of the shaft of a red sandstone cross was taken from the walls of Cross-Cannonby Church during the restoration in 1880. It is 21 inches high, 12 inches broad at the bottom, and 10 inches broad at the

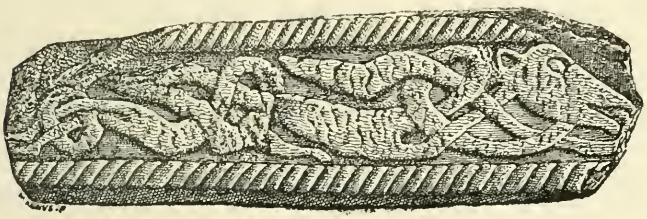


top, 6 inches thick at the bottom and about 5 inches thick at the top. The engravings are by Prof. Magnus Petersen of Copenhagen, from my drawings and photographs kindly taken for me by Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington.

The

The face of the stone has sculptured, in relief, in a recessed panel, bordered on each side by a raised plain fillet and a moulding which leads our minds to the many Roman altars found in this neighbourhood—a series of vigorously drawn animal figures, each having only three legs, and apparently spinning round and grasping their bodies in their jaws. The action of the creatures is wonderfully full of life, especially as it is seen in the fore leg and paw pressed against the edge of the panel as the beast throws its body and hind legs high over in the air and seizes it with powerful jaws. Here are Fenrir's progeny* sporting themselves.

The obverse has—enclosed in a similar recessed panel—a flat fret or plaitwork pattern in low relief, figured Vol. v. p. 152. One edge of this fragment has—sculptured



in the same fashion—a representation of one of the offspring of the Evil One, the treacherous deceiver, the old serpent, Loki. His head is that of a ravenous wolf, and a

* East Sat the crone,
in Jarnvidir,
and there reared up
Fenrir's progeny:
of all shall be
one especially
the moon's devourer,
in a troll's semblance.
He is sated with the last breath of dying men, &c. Voluspa Strophe 32.

wolf's

wolf's tail * is flourished by him, but the continuous body forms itself into a coiling knotted worm with another tail, that of a snake; and still continuing this body further takes human shape and divides below the loins into the legs of a man bound at the ankles with a ring, shewing the binding of the incarnations of evil by the faith of the cross of Christ.

I at first took this figure to be intended for the Managarm of the Edda (Voluspa, Strophe 32), but I find that the head of the monster is downwards, at the lower and thicker part of the stone, and probably near the bottom of the cross, so that he is not here attacking the "God's seat," or the heavenly bodies, or the holy signs—as the cross or the Triquetra—but he is the Hell-wolf Fenris. Professor Dr. George Stephens says that this is the first time we see a local tradition that Fenrer, though a kind of wolf-snake, still had a man's legs and feet, for--his his father was Loke! The fetter with which his nether limbs are bound is Gleipnir. This fetter with two interlacing bands ornaments the opposite edge. Vol. v. p. 152.

The stone has been properly squared and worked with a broad chisel, and looks like such work as would be done by men imbued with the Northern thought but having the art of their Roman predecessors.

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* The wolf on the Dearham Font carries such a tail.

ART. XXXVII.—*Church Bells in Leath Ward*, No. 1. By the Rev. H. WHITEHEAD.

Communicated at Ulverston, September 13th, 1887.

THE bells of the parishes which formerly constituted Eskdale and Cumberland wards have already been described (*ante*, VI, 417—443; VII, 221—236; VIII, 135—165, and 505—531; IX, 240—268).

In Leath ward, which still retains its ancient boundaries, there are 34 churches and chapels, with 69 bells, of which as many as 14 are of pre-Reformation date.

ADDINGHAM.

The terrier of 1749, signed by "John Christopherson, Vicar", has this item:

> Two bells with their Frames
> their weight not known.

Mr. Christopherson is well spoken of by Bishop Nicolson (*Visitation*, p. 122), who had himself, whilst archdeacon of Carlisle, been vicar of Addingham from 1692 to 1702. The bishop, by the way, whilst often noticing the bells of other parishes, never mentions those of either of the parishes, viz., Great Salkeld, Torpenhow, and Addingham, where he had himself been vicar, doubtless because his memoranda were for his own use, and he did not anticipate their future antiquarian interest. Thus, in his notes on Addingham, which he visited on Feb. 25, 1704, he says:

> Having been remov'd from this Vicarage to the Episcopal Cure, I needed not to look into ye Church; being thoroughly acquainted with its condition in every particular (*ib.* p. 121).

Mr. Christopherson was vicar of Addingham from 1702 to 1758, and also of Kirkland from 1717 to 1720, where in

1720

1720 he was succeeded by Edward Birkett, who also succeeded him at Addingham in 1758, retaining Kirkland as well until his death in 1768.*

Addingham church, like most Cumberland country churches, has a double cot on its west gable; which now now contains only one bell, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, inscribed

1 ROBINSON PENRITH 1787.

About 250 years ago there was a foundry at Penrith, held by Thos. Stafford, who cast bells for Great Salkeld (*ante* IV, 239), Penrith (Bp. N's *Visitation*, p. 153), and Cartmel (*Annales Caermoelenses*, p. 61); since which time we have no trace of a Penrith bell foundry except that which is supplied by this inscription, and by an entry in the chapel-wardens' accounts at Garrigill (*infra*, p. 481).

A bell which formerly hung in the other opening of the cot fell down about eight years ago, and still lies broken in the churchyard. It is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter,† and has round its shoulder the following inscription:

DEO + & + ECCLESIÆ
ARON + PEEVER
1729.

The cross is here engraved full size. The name of the founder, Aron Peever, occurs on a bell, dated 1724, origin-

ally cast for Kirklinton, but now in the tower of Blackford church; which bell has a double semicolon, instead of a cross, as intervening stop (*ante*, VII, 226). We shall

*The many instances in former times of a Cumberland benefice held for fifty years and more by the same clergyman, and the once prevalent system of pluralities, would form an interesting subject for a paper in these Transactions.

†The diameter being known, reference to the following list of the average

meet

meet with Mr. Peever again in this ward at Kirkoswald, which was probably the place of his foundry.

There is here the usage of the after-burial bell.

AINSTABLE.

St. Michael's church, Ainstable, was visited by Bishop Nicolson in 1702, who says (p. 110):

> They have two pretty good Bells.

The terrier of 1749 has this entry:

> Two bells with their frames each thought to weigh about two hundred weight.

There are still two bells here, viz:

	Note	Diameter.
Treble	C	16 inches
Tenor	A	16 inches

They hang in a tower, and are rung by levers. Each of them

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weights and sizes of bells cast at the three principal foundries will give the approximate weight of any bell:—

	Mears.			Taylor.			Warner.		
Inches.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
12	0	1	12	0	1	20	0	1	16
13	0	1	22	0	2	6	0	2	0
14	0	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	12
15	0	2	20	0	3	16	0	3	8
16	0	3	16	1	0	0	1	0	12
17	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
18	1	1	7	1	2	0	1	2	0
19	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	14
20	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	0
21	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
22	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
23	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	0
24	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	4
25	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
26	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
27	4	1	0	4	2	0	4	1	14
28	4	2	0	5	0	0	4	3	0
29	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	1	0
30	5	1	0	6	0	0	5	3	0

them has no mark or inscription but the date

1668.

They are therefore the bells which were seen by Bishop Nicolson and described in the terrier of 1749, though their weight, according to diameter, should be only half the weight ascribed to them in the terrier.

The late vicar of Ainstable, the Rev. J. F. Morton, now vicar of Summers Town, Tooting, to whom I am indebted for the particulars of these bells, writes:

> If the notes are not an exact *third* they are very nearly so. When therefore the man whom I sent to measure them told me the diameters were the same I could not believe him till I went up myself and verified it. Moreover the perpendicular height of both is the same, and is (like the diameters) 16 inches.

The difference of a tone and a half between these two bells, both measuring alike, is certainly curious. One of them has perhaps been heavily tuned. Either the soundbow has been scored inside with a chisel, or the edge has been chipped off. In the latter case the true diameter would be more than 16 inches. The scoring of the soundbow inside makes the tone of a bell flatter; the chipping off of the edge or lip makes it sharper.

There are here the usages* of death knell without "tellers", after-burial bell, and early Sunday morning bell, formerly at 9 o'clock, but now at 8.

Ecton, in his "Thesaurus", following Browne Willis, who got most of his information about Cumberland churches from Dr. Todd, says that the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Unfortunately Dr. Todd's MS. history of the diocese of Carlisle is now missing. The local historians, following Bacon's "Liber Regis", all assign the dedication to St. Michael.

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* The usages noticed in these papers are only such as are peculiar. The death knell, however, and after-burial bell, seldom heard nearer the border, are not exceptional in Leath ward.

ALSTON.

ALSTON.

(By the Rev. W. Nall, Curate of Alston).

The Alston church bells are three in number, one in the parish church at Alston, one in the chapel at Garrigill, and one in the district church at Nenthead.

The history of the bell in the parish church takes us back to the year 1714, and to the mansion of the earls of Derwentwater, at Dilston. Those earls were lords of the manor of Alston, and owners of a considerable property in that parish. When James, the third earl, succeeded to the estates of his ancestors, he made some addition to Dilston Hall. Among the fittings of the new portion of the hall was a bell, which bore the date 1714. In the year 1715 he took up arms against George I, the reigning sovereign, and on the 24th February, 1716, he suffered the penalty of death for his rebellion. The Derwentwater estates were declared forfeited, and in 1749 they were settled upon Greenwich Hospital, to which the Alston portion of them still belongs. Dilston Hall forthwith fell into a state of ruin, and in 1768 it was dismantled by the orders of Smeaton, the engineer who designed the Eddystone lighthouse, and who was a member of the commission appointed to manage the Greenwich Hospital estates. Gibson, in his "Memorials of Dilston Hall" says (p. 261):—

> The clock and bell were given to the church of St Augustine at Aldstone. The former bore the date of 1714, and therefore had not long been in possession of the earl. The board minute of the commissioners, for the donation of the bell and clock to Aldstone church, is dated 28 August, 1767. The church was rebuilt about 1769.

The bell now in use at Alston church is inscribed:

1714 RECAST 1845

The first of these dates coincides with that given by Gibson. Smeaton, the commissioner by whose authority Dilston

Dilston Hall was dismantled, was the architect for the church, which was built in 1769-1770. He was also the chief mining engineer in Alston. The Nent Force Level, a work which cost upwards of £90,000, was designed by him. It seems probable, then, that he induced the Board to give the Dilston Hall bell to the new church at Alston. Nothing is heard of the bell between the years 1770 and 1844. The 20th of June in the latter year was the wedding day of William Ewart, surgeon, of Wigton, Cumberland, and Hannah Bainbridge, daughter of Robert Bainbridge, solicitor, of the Loaning House, Alston. There were great rejoicings. The church bell was not only rung vigorously, but was struck with a hammer, or hammers, until it was cracked. In 1845 it was sent by Mr. Jacob Wilson, of Alston House, to Newcastle, where it was recast by the late Mr. Robert Watson, of the High Bridges Works. It is 23 inches in diameter at mouth, and weighs 17 stone. It is rung at 8-30 on Sunday mornings, and tolled for deaths, age indicated by the number of tolls, sex by knells quickly repeated after the tolls, nine for a man, six for a woman, and three for a child. The church was again rebuilt in 1870, but the tower was not completed until 1886.

The Garrigill chapel bell is 16 inches in diameter, and bears the date 1764. It is hung in a cot on the west gable, and used for the same purposes as the Alston bell. Garrigill is situated in the highest part of Upper Tynedale, where the dale is narrow and deep. Under favourable atmospherical conditions the sound of the chapel bell is borne on the breeze to a considerable distance, having been frequently heard by the shepherds on Tynehead Fell. Whellan, in his account of Garrigill chapel, says (p. 516):

> The bell is said to have been formerly the dinner bell at Dilston Hall in the time of the Earl of Derwentwater.

Clearly

Clearly a mistake, as is shewn by what has been already said concerning Alston parish church bell. Moreover the Garrigill chapel-wardens' accounts record that their bell was brought from Penrith* in 1764.

Nenthead district church was built in 1745. Its bell has not been examined.

ARMATHWAITE.

The chapel of Armathwaite, situated in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, and said to be dedicated to Christ and St. Mary, was thus described by Bishop Nicolson, who visited it on August 30th, 1703:—

A neat Fabric, built and endowed by old Mr. *Richard Skelton* soon after the Restoration of K. *Charles* the Second. There is a good Bell; and *Giles Symson*, the present Clerk, keeps the Communion Plate in Safety (Bp. N's *Visitation*, p. 94).

One of the vessels kept by Giles Symson, the communion cup, which still remains, must have been in existence half a century before the Restoration, as it bears the London date letter for 1609-10. Its shape, however, and the initials C S scratched on its side, shew that it was "no doubt a secular vessel originally, the breaker or ale cup of Catherine Skelton of Armathwaite Hall" (*Church Plate in Carlisle Diocese*, p. 36). It may therefore have been given by her grandson, Richard, when he built the chapel "soon after the Restoration", or when he endowed it with £100 by his will dated 1668. Not that there was no chapel here before the Restoration. Burn and Nicolson (II, 342) say:—

One Christopher Rickerby, who was curate at this chapel soon after the said endowment, in a kind of poem intitled "An elegy upon the death of that virtuous old gentleman Richard Skelton esquire late of the castle of Armathwaite in the county of Cumberland," says:

He did rebuild a chapel which will be
A monument of his fidelity.

* Probably cast by J. Robinson of Penrith (*ante*, p. 476).

I heard this worthy person often say
He walk'd into his chapel on a day,
And beasts were lying in't (ere he begun)
To shade them from the scorching of the sun.
This prick'd his tender heart, that when, Oh! when
He saw the temple of the Lord a den,
Then he in haste considered where to find
Workmen to build according to his mind.
His purse cried plenty, when he thought upon
The building up again of Mount Sion;
&c.

If, as may be inferred from the "&c.", Burn and Nicolson have not quoted the whole of this "kind of poem", posterity has suffered no great loss, and will say with Jefferson:

We think Mr. Rickerby's readers must have "cried plenty" before they arrived any further (*Leath Ward*, p. 224).

But those of his lines which have come down to us are valuable, if not for their poetic merit, at all events as affording conclusive evidence that there was a chapel at Armathwaite before Mr. Skelton's time, and that "he only rebuilt it" (B, & N., II, 342). Mr. Richard Skelton was himself a poet, and of a more ambitious order than Mr. Rickerby; for he essayed Latin elegiacs, considerately appending an English translation for the benefit of unlearned readers. Among Chancellor Ferguson's multifarious MSS "collectanea" is a memorandum that at Armathwaite Castle, on a carved wooden chimney piece, with the arms of Skelton impaling Burdett, are the following lines:—

GERMINAT INTER AGROS DVLCES LACTVCA PER HORTOS
GERMINAT IN CŒLIS LETTISA TECTA VELIS.

This lettice grows amongst the fields
This lettice buds within the garden
This Lettis rests within the heavens

The

The Lord of Life Jehovah serveing.
Skelton
Richard Lettis
1640.

Mr. Skelton's wife, Lettice Burdett, probably died in 1640. In that year, according to Jefferson, he "built a mansion on his father's estate at Southwaite" (*Leath Ward*, p. 224); which may be identified with the oldest part of the house at Barrock, the "centre" of which house is said by Whellan (p. 560) to have been "erected by one Skelton". But why was the elegy on his wife's death not put up in his own house? Perhaps it was placed in the ancestral home of the Skeltons in anticipation of the time when he would have to take up his abode there; or, as Mr. Ferguson suggests, it may at first have been put up at Barrock, and was transferred to Armathwaite Castle on the death of Rd. Skelton's father in 1652. At what time Armathwaite Castle came into the possession of the ancient Cumberland family of the Skeltons is not known. A later Richard, grandson of the aforesaid Richard, sold it in 1712 to William Sanderson; after the death of whose brother Robert it was held by three generations of Milbournes, sold in 1846 to Lord Lonsdale, and rented by Mr. Thomlinson, the donor of the present chapel bell, on which is inscribed

J TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LONDON.
DEO ET ECCLESIÆ
FRATRIS DILECTI MEMORIA
ME EREXIT IOHANNES THOMLINSON
A D 1873
CHRISTI NOMEN LATE RESONO.

This bell, which hangs in a cot on the west gable, is 21 inches in diameter.

The old chapel bell, 12 inches in diameter, is stowed away

away behind the organ. Its weight, about 481bs, identifies it with the bell described in the terrier of 1749 as

one bell about fifty pounds weight.

It is blank; but seems, from its shape, to be old enough, not only to have been the "good bell" seen by Bp. Nicolsan in 1703, but also to have belonged to the chapel before it was rebuilt by Richard Skelton.

The death knell is tolled at Armathwaite for about ten minutes; less time for a child.

CASTLE SOWERBY.

Edward VI's Inventory mentions as belonging to "Castil Sowerbye" in 1552

ij prche belles ij litill belles.

One of the "ij prche belles" still remains; the other, we shall find, must have disappeared at least fourteen years before the end of the 16th century.

Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., in a MS. report on the architectural history of the church, which is dedicated to St. Kentigern, says:

We find that at the latter end of that century (the 16th) an aisle and porch were added on the south side. . . . They seem also at this time to have re-roofed the nave, and to have built a more substantial belfry for two bells. . . . Sometime in the 18th century the church was again restored. . . . The belfry seems to have either fallen into disrepair or to have been destroyed; for the upper part of it was then rebuilt, or rather an insignificant little erection was placed on the ancient stump of the belfry.

This erection, which is a double cot on the west gable, contains two bells, viz:

	Note	Diameter
Treble	C♯	20 inches
Tenor	F♯	20½ inches

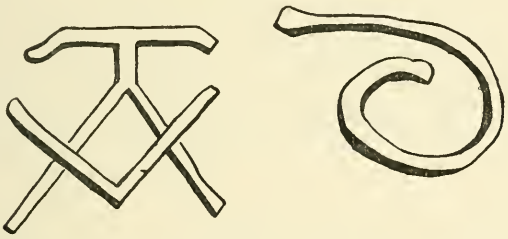
They

They are rung by levers, the ropes descending inside the church to the floor of the nave.

The treble bears the following letters and date:

W D W F C S A D 1586 R O

The letters WD, WF, and CS, are probably the initials of the churchwardens for the year 1586; whose names cannot be recovered, as the parish register only begins at 1621. The number of the wardens is still three. The letters AD are here engraved full size:—



All the other letters, except the D in WD, which is similar to that in AD, are Roman. The figure 6 in the date is reversed. The letters RO are doubtless the initials of the founder, who may have been one of the Oldfields of York. These initials, no matter for whom they may stand, occurring on a dated bell, are interesting in connection with a famous inscription on the Keswick town clock bell, an an account of which will be given in the next volume of these Transactions.

The tenor has round its shoulder, in Lombardic letters,

+ IHESVS ⁝ M + MVN ⁝ GOW.

The cross (flory), the intervening stop (three roundlets), and the character of the lettering,* seem identical with the

* I am sorry I cannot give illustrations of the cross, stop, and lettering, a gable bell being awkwardly situated for taking casts. The letters AD on the treble, which are not floriated, have been engraved from a rubbing. But a rubbing of floriated letters, like these on the tenor, does not suffice to engrave from. For some future paper I may get the desired illustrations from the Scaleby tenor, which hangs in a tower.

cross, stop, and lettering on the Scaleby tenor; the date of which is probably not later than the 14th century (*ante* VII, 232). The intrusion of the letter H into our Lord's name, common in ancient inscriptions, is of course due to mediæval scribes mistaking the capital *eta* in IHΣOYΣ for Roman H. The solitary letter M probably stands for "Maria." The superfluous W, at the end of St. Kentigern's alternative name, as here spelt, MVNGOW, has its two middle strokes bisecting each other. This name, originally Munghu, signifying "dear friend", is said to have been given to Kentigern by his guardian and instructor St. Servanus. For interesting remarks on Kentigern dedications, of which there are eight in Cumberland, and none elsewhere in England, see papers by the Rev. T. Lees and Canon Venables (*ante* VI, 328-338; VII, 124-8).

CROGLIN.

Bishop Nicolson, who on Feb. 25, 1704, seems to have visited Lazonby, Kirkoswald, Croglin, Renwick, Melmerby, Addingham, and Great Salkeld, says of Croglin, (*Visitation*, p, 119):

> They have a pair of good little Bells; which are rung on ye outside.

The terrier of 1749 mentions

> two small bells.

There are still two bells here, in a double cot on the west gable, but rung from the inside. They are

> Treble, diameter $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
> Tenor, diameter 17 inches.

The treble has only a date; 1772. The tenor has

> H NOBLE RECTOR
> IOHN HODGSON & PHILIP HALL
> CHURCHWARDENS
> 1772.

Mr.

Mr. Noble was rector of Croglin from 1724 to 1780. Hodgson and Hall were the churchwardens for the year ending at Easter, 1771. If they gave the order for the bells, the founder seems to have been somewhat dilatory.

Usages: Death knell without "tellers," and after-burial bell.

CULGAITH.

The chapel here, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1758.

The terrier of 1749 contains this item:

> One Bel computed to weigh
> about one Hundred and a half.

This bell is only inscribed with the date 1670. Its diameter, of which I find that I have no memorandum, should be, if the weight given in the terrier is at all near the mark, about 18 inches.

Usages: Death knell without "tellers," and after-burial bell.

DACRE.

Bishop Nicolson, when at Dacre on Feb. 28, 1703 (*Visitation*, p 128), found

> three pretty good bells in a strong Tower.

The tower, "strong" as it may then have seemed, had to be rebuilt in 1817 (Whellan, p. 528). The "three pretty good bells" still remain, perhaps none the worse for nearly two centuries more of active service. They are thus described in the terrier of 1749:—

> Item three Bels with their frames ye least thought to weigh about eighteen stone the second about twenty-five stone and the largest about thirty four stone.

Looking to the diameters, however, we form a very different estimate of the weights, which according to the rule given in Taylor's *Bell Catalogue* must be nearly as in the following table:—

The

	Note.	Diameter	cwt. qr.
Treble	E	26 inches	4 0
No. 2	D	29 inches	5 0
Tenor	C	31 inches	6 2

The bishop seems only to have heard these bells. Had he seen them he would have found much to say about them. He relates that he saw the arms of the Dacre family "frequent in the windows here and in the Body of Church, both single and quartered with those of Clifford or Vipont, especially in the little Windows over the Middle Isle, where there are so many Legends under the several Coats"; which, however, were "so high and at so great a distance from the eye" that he "could not read the Remains of 'em"; but having been "told that they were in the hands of Mr. Mawson, the late Curate", he was "encouraged to hope for a Transcript of them from his Widow". His time would have been spent to better purpose in the belfry; where, whilst acting as his own transcriber, he would have been highly interested in speculating on the meaning of the "legend" on the treble and endeavouring to identify the "coats" on the tenor.

The treble has a badly arranged inscription, in Roman capitals, which when reduced to order is found to consist of the following elegiacs, preceded by founder's marks and initials, and followed by donor's initials with date :—

W ⬚ O +

NON FORMAM SPECTES DNO SED SVPPLICE FLECTAS
CLAMITO TE TEMPLV QVOD VENERE DEV
TER MALE DISSONVI TV QVOTIDIE CECIDISTI
SVM PRECE TV FIAS CORRIGE SANA VIAS

H F 1606

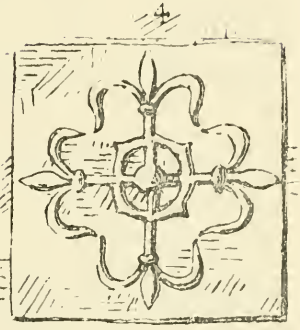
The

1

2

3

4



5

6

The

The founder's first mark, as shewn in figure I of the accompanying illustrations,* is a bell, separating his initials; which, from a paper on "Yorkshire Parish Registers" by Dr. Collins (*Antiquary* VIII, 248), may be recognised as those of "William Oldfeild, bellfounder, of York". His second mark is a Greek cross within a circle (fig. 2). The initials H F are probably those of the donor; but as yet we have come upon no trace of anyone connected with Dacre in 1606 to whom they may be assigned. Was he, one would like to know, or was the founder, or neither of them, the author of the elegiacs on the bell? And what did the author, whoever he was, mean by them? The bell, no doubt, is to be regarded as the speaker. But whom does she address, and to what purpose? She seems to lead off with a warning, perhaps to the nation at large, against formalism in religion; but, as she proceeds, she becomes enigmatical, at all events to us who are unacquainted with the circumstances which called for her rebukes. We may think we see our way clearly through the first two lines, and the fourth is not unintelligible on hypothesis of the word SANA having been dislocated from its rightful conjunction with FIAS to suit the exigencies of the metre. But the meaning of the third line is a mystery which the following translation makes no attempt to unravel:—

> Low to the Lord, form disregarding, bend:
> Thee to the church to worship God I call.
> Ill sounds the thrice told tale of daily fall:
> I pray thou may'st have sense thy ways to mend.

It is evident that among the "ways" that in 1606 stood in need of amendment was our author's way of dealing with the Latin language. But the Latin of this inscription,

* For the casts from which these illustrations have been sketched I am indebted to Mr. W. C. Parker, of Carlisle.

bad

bad as it originally was, seems to have got worse by repetition. A writer in the "Bell News" (vol. 1, p. 406), quoting from "Gent's History of Yorkshire", published in 1733, mentions a bell, dated 1620, at Bolton Percy, in the East Riding, inscribed—

NON FORMAN SPECTAS DOMINI SED SVPPLICE FLECTAS &c.

We might infer from the "&c" that other lines follow, which are omitted by Gent.* But in Green's "Churches of Yorkshire", published in 1843, the "&c" is omitted from this inscription (*Bell News*, II. 460).

The tenor has a black letter† inscription, preceded by a cross, and followed by a shield, with a Lombardic initial to each of the first three words, and two lions passant placed one over the other between the second and third :

+ Sancte Bartholomee ☐ Ora pro nobis ☐

The cross (fig. 4) is the same as is found on two bells at Great Musgrave, Westmorland ; the lettering on which bells, except for the absence of Lombardic initials, is also identical in character with that of this Dacre inscription (fig. 3). The same cross, engraved as figure 64 in North's "Lincolnshire Bells" (p. 78), occurs in Lincolnshire at Bonby, Horkstow, and Rothwell ; but no founder's name in connection with it is mentioned by Mr. North. The two lions passant (fig. 6) are to sinister ; doubtless an error in making the stamp. Two lions passant to dexter, placed as here one over the other, occur on a monumental

---

*The Rev. Theodore Owen, vicar of Rhodes, Manchester, informs me that the tenor of Arncliffe, Yorkshire, dated 1616, is inscribed with a single line, thus: CLAMITO TE TEMPLVM QVOD MENERERE DEVM. The word "Menerere" is of course a mistake for "Venerere." The founder's stamp is a cross, the upper arm of which separates the initials W O, and from each of the horizontal arms hangs a bell; the whole surmounted by the legend SOLI DEO GLORIA.

†Ordinary black letter type, as used for the inscription in the text, does not accurately represent the type on the bell ; nor do black letter capitals accurately represent the Lombardic initials ; for which see illustration (fig 3).

brass

brass in Crosthwaite (Keswick) church, the legend on which runs thus:

> Of your charitie pray for the soule of Sir John Ratclif Knyght and for the state of Dame Alice his wyfe which Sir John dyed ye 11 day of February A D 1527 on whose soule Jesu have mercy.

Dame Alice, who survived her husband until 1554, was a daughter of Sir Edmund Sutton de Dudley, lord of Dudley in Warwickshire, whose arms were two lions passant. Her brother, Thomas Dudley, by his marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, became possessed of Yanwath Hall, which is about 3 miles from Dacre church. The shield (fig. 5), on which is the Adoration of the Magi, may be one of the bell-founder's stamps, and, if so, should lead to his identification. There is an inscription round the border, which is illegible in the cast from which our illustration was sketched, but might perhaps be deciphered on the bell itself, which however is so hung as to make it difficult to examine the shield. As to the probable age of the bell we can as yet only say that, whilst its invocation of a saint points to pre-Reformation times, its lettering suggests a date not earlier than the beginning of the 15th century. Mr. Stahlschmidt speaks of 1420 as the year

> which, in conference with Mr. North, we decided was approximately the time when black-letter finally superseded Lombardic for inscriptions, the previous twenty years or so being the period when the two styles overlapped, or existed side by side (*Surrey Church Bells*, p. x).

Pending further evidence both as to donor and founder, which by help of the stamps ought sooner or later to be forthcoming, the date of this bell must for the present remain uncertain. It may be remarked, however, that the period within which its date must be sought does not preclude the possibility of its having been presented by Lady Ratcliffe, unless the occurrence of Lombardic initials in a black-letter inscription is to be regarded as indicative of the transition period ending with the year 1420.

The

The middle (second) bell has round its shoulder in stately floriated Lombardic letters

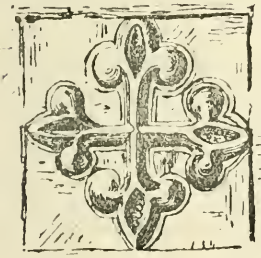
+ CAMPPANA ⁝ BEATE ⁝ MARIE.

7

8

9

10



11

12

13

14

The

The initial cross (fig. 10), intervening stop (fig. 8), and lettering (figs. 7 and 9), would not of themselves enable us to identify the founder. But this bell has fortunately a second inscription, immediately under the first, in smaller Lombardic letters, viz :

+ IOHANNES ⋮ DEKVRKAM ⋮ MEFECIT.

The initial cross (fig. 11), intervening stop (fig. 13), and lettering (figs. 12 and 14), differ not only in size but also in character from those in the first inscription, as is shewn by the illustrations. The cross and lettering, however, are identical with the cross and lettering on one of the Cumrew bells (*ante*, VI, 424), as well as on the treble at Threlkeld in this (Leath) ward. The identity of the lettering extends to the reversing of the letter N in all three of these inscriptions. But at Cumrew and Threlkeld the intervening stop is a fleur-de-lis. In a long list of entries, headed "Expensæ Facta per Magistrum Campanis", extracted from the "Fabric Rolls of York Minster" for the year 1371, and printed by the Surtees Society in Vol. XXXV (pp. 9, 10) of their publications, occur the two following items :—

Et in	mxijlb de ere et stagno emptis de Johanne de Kirkham dando pro C 26s. 8d.	19	9	8
Et in	permutacione facta cum Johanne de Kirkham pro alia magna campana pro le clok et habuit in emendacione cum campana ecclesiæ	20	0	0

Mr. Stahlschmidt, to whom I am indebted for this information, and who has kindly sent me a transcript of the whole of the abovementioned list of entries, writes :

I take it that the first of the two items relating to John de Kirkham proves that he was a citizen of York. The quantity of metal bought of him shews clearly, I think, that he was at home.

It

It is at least certain, then, that IOHANNES DE KVRKAM cast this Dacre bell in the latter part of the 14th century, and highly probable that his foundry was at York. The Cumrew and Threlkeld bells, if of somewhat later date, as is not unlikely from the substitution of a fleur-de-lis for the roundlets as intervening stop, and if not cast by John de Kirkham, may be the work of a successor at the same foundry.

The Dacre treble, as we have already seen, is a York bell. Perhaps the tenor, and other ancient Cumberland bells, also came from York or were cast by peripatetic York founders. But, as Dr. Raven said, "everything has yet to be done for northern campanology" (*ante* viii, 507); and valuable aid towards the doing of it will be contributed by any York antiquary who will produce, with illustrations of crosses and stamps, a complete account of the bell founders of his city.

We might have expected to find one of the two pre-Reformation bells at Dacre bearing the name of the patron saint of the church, St. Andrew, as is found at the churches of St. Andrew at Aikton (*ante*, VIII, 506), Greystoke, and Crosby Garratt (Westmorland). There may, however, have once been a bell at Dacre dedicated to St. Andrew, which has perhaps given place to the present treble. Unfortunately Dacre is one of the parishes the names of which have been torn off from the Cumberland portion of Edward VI's Inventory, so that we cannot know for certain how many bells were here in 1552: and, what is still more provoking, though we can probably identify the list of Dacre church goods in the mutilated inventory, the rent, whilst leaving the words "gret belles" intact, has torn off their number. The reader will better understand this by referring to the paper on "Church Goods in Cumberland in 1552" (*ante*, VIII, 201).

It is worth while, by the way, to notice how small, with few exceptions, the church bells of Cumberland must have been

been in 1552, as indeed they still are; for, as in only eight Cumberland churches did Edward VI's commissioners find what they reported as "gret" bells, it follows that in the 103 other churches which they visited in the county they did not find a single bell as large as John de Kirkham's Dacre bell, the weight of which is only about 5 cwt.

At Sproatley church, Yorkshire, formerly St. Swithin's, now All Saints, there are two bells, the legends on which are thus given in the Yorkshire Archæological Journal (II, 85):

1 + CAMPANA BEATI SUUITHUNI
2 + CAMPANA BEATE MARIE
I K.

It is stated, moreover, that the letter N is reversed throughout. No information is given as to character of cross or lettering. Nor is it expressly stated whether or no there is any intervening stop. But, looking to the initials I K, the legends, and the reversal of N throughout, I think that these bells must have been cast by John de Kirkham, using his smaller Lombardic type; and, if so, it is the more probable that he originally cast a treble for Dacre, on which, as on the treble at Sproatly, may have been the name of the patron saint of the church, but which has succumbed to one of the numerous ills to which bell-metal is heir.

It only remains to account for the presence in Dacre tower of a bell of St. Bartholomew, to whom not a single church in Cumberland or Westmerland is dedicated. The reason may be the same as at Greystoke for a bell of St. Katherine, to whom a chantry in Greystoke church was dedicated. So at Dacre there may have been a chantry of St. Bartholomew. But of the history of Dacre church, concerning which "the tradition goes that it was erected by the Dacres instead of a very mean one about half a mile distant" (B. & N. II, 382), little or nothing is known.

ART. XXXVIII.—*Some Prehistoric Remains in North Lonsdale.** By H. SWAINSON COWPER.

Read at Ulverstone, September 13, 1887.

IN September last year, at the Meeting of this Society at Kendal, I had the honour to lay before it the result of some excavations in a prehistoric cairn on Hawkshead Hall Parks. Since then I have made some further researches in the same mound, and have also examined three others near Torver, one only of which proved at all fruitful; two, if not all three, had been imperfectly examined about 30 years ago.

The first cairn, situate at Hawkshead, and partly examined by myself in 1883, had revealed, as described in my paper of last year, an interment of burnt bones, and a flint knife, placed in a rude square 2 ft. 9in. by 1 ft. 9in. dug in the natural soil, and situated N.E. of the centre of the cairn; a noticeable feature being that these explorations had shown that there was no central interment: as there was still a considerable portion of the cairn unexamined I thought that there might be an interment left.

On April 25th and 26th of this year, I accordingly had the whole of the remainder of this cairn turned completely over, the result being that no other interments were discovered, but the following facts of interest were noticed: 17 ft. W.N.W. of the centre a thickish deposit of charcoal mixed with earth and covered by a stone: deposits of ashes, burnt earth and charcoal, were observed at the following places: 12 ft. E.S.E. of centre; 13 ft. S.W. of centre; 14 ft. E.N.E. of centre, in this case accompanied by puddled earth.†

* Lancashire Ord. Surv. 6 in. Sheet 5, N.W., *ante* p. 200.

† See *British Barrows*, Greenwell and Rolleston, p. 246.

Burnt

Burnt earth and charcoal were found to exist in the natural soil in many parts of the N.W. side, but notably, 15 ft. N.W. of centre a deposit of soil and ashes, and 13 ft. N.N.W. of centre a similar deposit mixed with charcoal. On the N.E. side many of the stones showed signs of having been subjected to the action of fire, while the S.W. side was found to be more soily, and less stony, than any other part of the cairn.

This completed the examination of this cairn, every piece of earth in it having been turned over down to the natural soil, showing that it contained but one interment, that not at the centre but E.N.E. of it, and consisting of a burnt body, placed in a hole 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., accompanied by a flint knife, and covered by a large stone.*

BLEABERRY HAWS, TORVER.

The district in which the following discoveries were made is a high tract of fell land lying W. of Coniston Lake, and is very prolific in ancient remains. The place is mentioned by the late Mr. Clifton Ward, in his paper entitled "Archæological remains in the Lake district,"† printed in the 3rd Vol. of the Transactions of this Society, in which he gives a very full list of remains of various ages in Cumberland, Westmorland, and parts of Furness. His reference to this particular place is as follows:

Sheet 4, Lancashire S.W. A mile W. of Torver there crosses Bleaberry Haws, an ancient entrenchment evidently belonging to the period of the cairns and stone circles which are grouped closely around it (see fig. 22),‡ and which speak for themselves.

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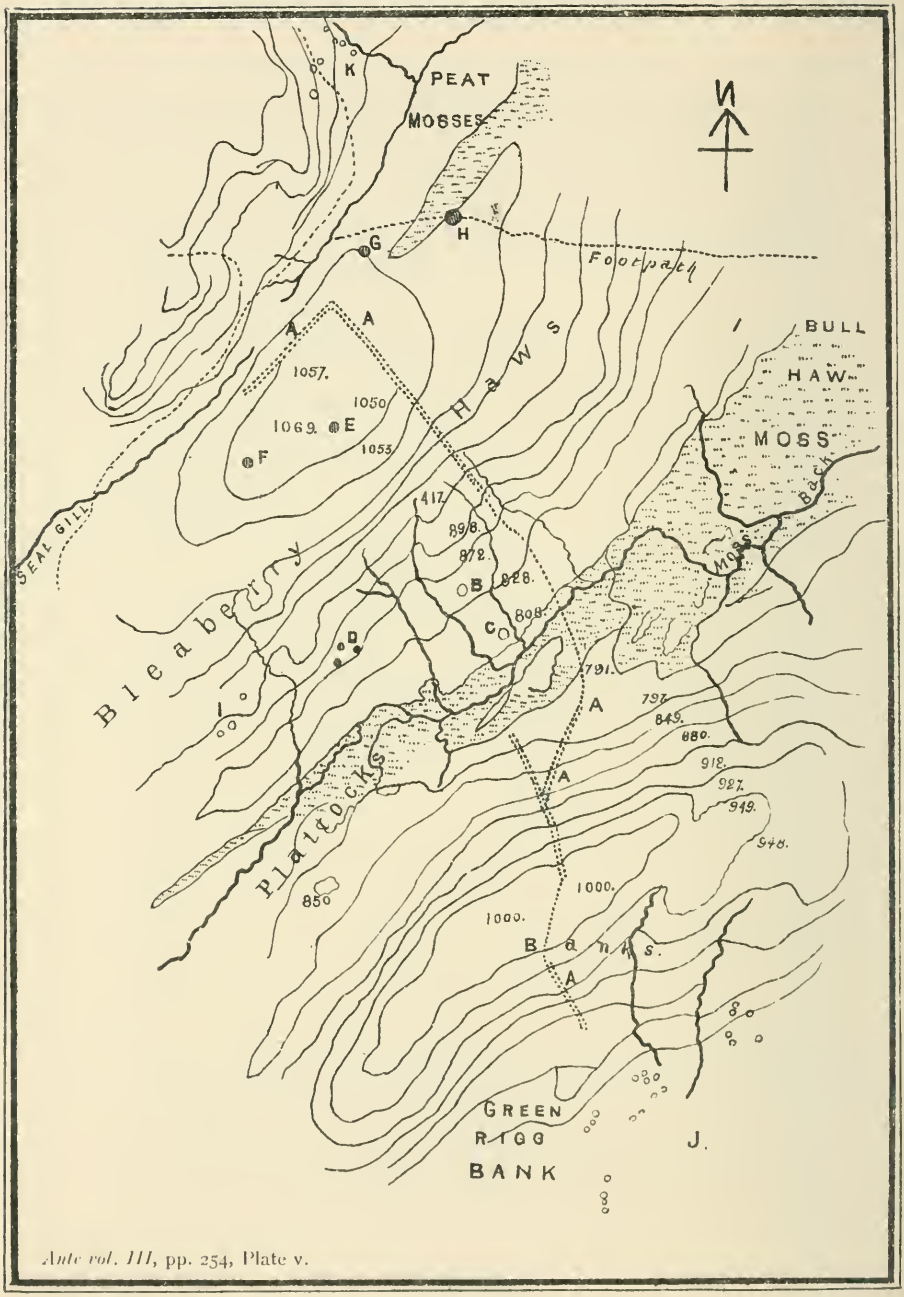
* In my former paper on prehistoric remains in this district *ante* p. 202, of these Transactions, I stated that this cairn contained a circle of stones; this opinion was I am afraid, rashly formed, as this further examination, showed that there was no regular circle, although many large stones were placed near the circumference in more than one place.

† Notes on Archæological remains in the Lake district, by J. Clifton Ward, F.G.S., of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, *ante* Vol. iii., p. 241.

‡ Fig. 22 is a map of these remains, plate 5 of his paper.

The



Ante vol. III, pp. 254, Plate v.

ANCIENT REMAINS NEAR BLEABERRY HAWS, TORVER.

The main feature in this particular batch is, as intimated in Mr. Clifton Ward's notice, the entrenchment which extends for nearly a mile (6 in. Ord. Surv).* It commences amongst a group of cairns at a place called Green Rigg Bank, about half a mile due W. of Brocklebank Ground in Torver, and runs in a northerly direction over an eminence marked on the Ord. 6 in. maps as Banks, and down a steep hill into a valley which separates Banks from Bleaberry Haws. Here, close to the bottom, it separates into two branches, one running N.N.E. and the other N.N.W., the latter being a continuation in the line of its direction before the division.

This branch is lost after about 100 yards. The other branch going N.N.E. turns however before it crosses the stream and pursuing, roughly speaking, a N.N.W. direction, crosses it, ascends Bleaberry Haws, passes the summit, and just after the descent is commenced it takes a sudden turn to the left at a right angle, and after about 150 yards comes to an end. (See A.A.A. on Map given herewith).

Just S.W. of the dyke where the stream is crossed by it is a cairn 36 ft. in diameter, [C on Map, and plate I., (2)], which I examined and will describe presently. Less than 100 yards N.N.W. of this is another, 18 ft. in diameter. About 200 yards W.S.W. of these there are several small cairns the diameter of the greatest of which is about 15 ft. (D on Map), and about the same distance again, in the same direction are more small cairns, (I on map).

On the summit of Bleaberry Haws, a little due S. of the place where the dyke turns off at a right angle, stands a cairn (E on Map), about 29 ft. in diameter, which I examined but which I found to have been explored in former times.

A short distance S.W. of this is a small circle of seven stones, [F on Map, and plate I., (3)], not a true circle its

* As far as it has been traced. It is quite possible that a careful survey would shew a greater extent. I find this class of remains are very imperfectly marked in the Ord. Surv.

length

length being 17 ft. and its width 13 ft. (its length lying N.E. and S.W). This circle was dug into in my absence, and a rough pavement of cobble stones was found at a depth of from 2 to 3 ft. resting upon the natural rock.

About 100 yards N.E. of the angle of the dyke is a cairn (G on Map), about 26 ft. in diameter, and about the same distance E.N.E. of this is a circular enclosure of earth and stones [H on Map, and plate I., (4)], 54 ft. in diameter,* and a little further to the N., but hardly to the classed with this particular group, are more cairns. There are besides these a considerable quantity of small mounds of stones lying about the rough ground S. of this dyke, which seem to me artificial and are doubtlessly burial mounds.

CAIRNS NEAR TORVER.†

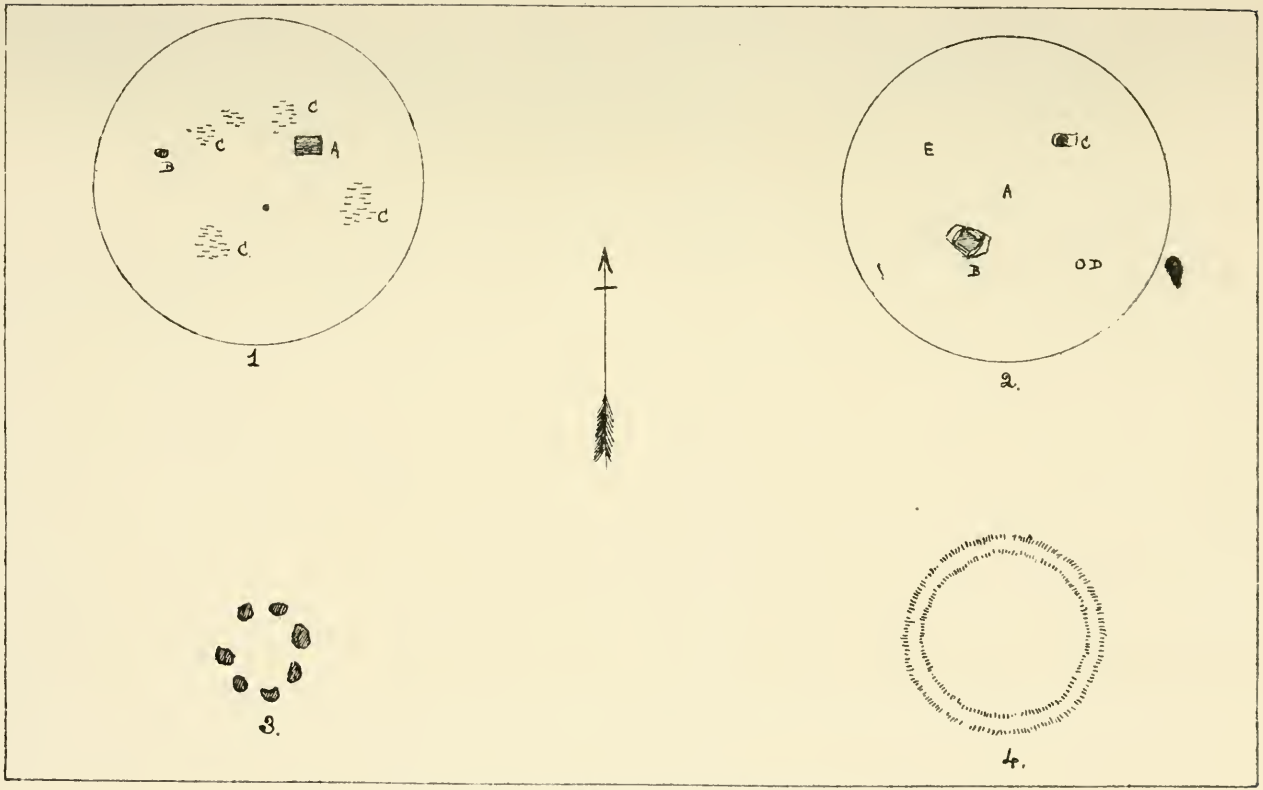
Among these remains I have examined three cairns, one of which had contained three interments, while the other two were absolutely unprolific, owing in at least one case to having been examined before ; the first and prolific one [C on Map, and plate I., (2)], lying as I have said S.W. of the dyke where it crosses the stream, was 36 ft. in diameter, and about 2 ft. high. I examined the whole of this cairn, except a small portion on the N.W. side : at the centre a great many stones had been removed, down in fact to the natural surface, thus forming a large bowl-shaped cavity. This excavation I am told was made by a gentleman about 35 years ago, and there is no doubt he found here a central interment.‡ This hole extended beneath where the interment had been found, and was filled in with gravel and sand of uncertain depth. No stones were found in this

* A similar enclosure but bigger, caps a hill about two-thirds of a mile due E. of this, unnoticed either by Ord. Surv. or Mr. Clifton Ward, and there are other enclosures of a similar character a little further N. at the foot of Coniston Old Man.

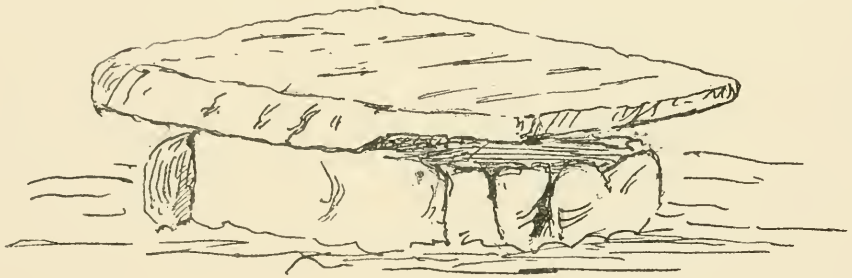
† Lancs 6 in. Ord Surv., Sheet 4, S.W.

‡ What he did find I have been unable to ascertain. The usual account of "old bones" is all I have got.

part



CAIRNS AND ANCIENT REMAINS AT HAWKSHEAD HALL PARK,
AND BLEABERRY HAWS TORVER.



CIST. containing burnt bones

Length of cover stone 3ft 9in breadth 2ft 9in thickness 5in
interior measurement 2ft 5in by 1ft 4in depth 1ft.

CAIRN AT BLEABERRY HAWS, TORVER.

part of the cairn, which were likely to have formed a cist, so this interment was probably, but not certainly, without one; a quantity of burnt bones found scattered loose, chiefly on the S. side of the cairn, were probably the disturbed remains of this interment which consequently must have been by cremation, [I., (2) A],* 12 ft. E.S.E. of the centre, [I., (2) D], was a hole excavated in the natural soil measuring 1 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth, and filled with charcoal. 10 ft. N.E. of the centre in a hole 1 ft. 4 in. in diameter, [I., (2) C], and of the same depth, and nearly round, dug in the natural soil and covered by a large cobble, was a considerable deposit of burnt bones, accompanied by the remains of an earthenware vessel, very much decayed and very fragmentary: near the bottom of the hole and amongst the bones was a rudely formed flint instrument, one edge of which was serrated, probably for sawing purposes. This instrument has been exposed to the action of fire but not apparently to the same extent as the bones. The vessel is of course red earthenware, and has been ornamented with circular dots or impressions placed in perpendicular rows: the pieces are too fragmentary to ascertain whether it has been a food vessel, drinking vessel, or cinerary urn, but from its size it has probably been one of the former.†

8 ft. S.W. of the centre [I., (2) B], placed on the natural soil, was a cist formed of four stones set on edge and covered by a large flag, its length lying N.W. and S.E. The interior measurement of this cist was 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 4 in. and its depth 1 ft. The greatest length of the cover stone was 3 ft. 9 in. and greatest breadth 2 ft. 9 in. and thickness 5 in. On removing this cover stone we found a deposit of burnt bones very decayed and unaccompanied by urn or implement of any description. Just N. of

* Sheet I., plan 2, No. of interment A.

† In filling in, a curious cylindrical bone object was found, it is about ¾ in. long, perforated lengthways and through one side near the end, and although burnt is very hard. It may have been a whistle.

centre

centre of, and outside of the N.E. side of this cist, were discovered some fragments of pottery, very decayed and apparently without design.

N.W. of the centre, [I., (2), E], lying loose in the cairn, was found a flint flake, quite whitened but apparently not burnt. Throughout the mound many burnt stones were observed, but especially on the N.W. side.

The second cairn, less than 100 yards N.N.W. of the last, (B on Map), 18 ft. in diameter, and about 1 ft. in depth, was of a different composition, being formed of larger stones: although it was turned completely over, no interment or remains of any sort were found, but about the centre, a rather peculiar deposit of dark coloured earth was observed. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether this cairn had been examined before or not.

The other cairn I examined (E on Map), and which was equally unprolific with the last, having been rifled about 35 years ago, is situate on the summit of Bleaberry Haws, and placed on a natural hillock: it is 29 ft. in diameter. Stones showing the action of fire were found all the way through, as well as small quantities of charcoal.

This cairn probably had but one interment, and that at the centre, which part showed most sign of disturbance, having like the first, a deep excavation at that part. This interment was probably, but not certainly, by inhumation as all signs of bone seem to have been removed by former excavators, which would be easier in the case of an interment by inhumation, than one by cremation. No signs of a cist were observed.

I have also to record the following incidental discoveries of remains to the stone age.

1. Celt and quern from Selside, Westmorland.
2. Celt from Castle Hill, Pennington.
3. Flint flake and scraper from Dendron.

1. The celt and quern first named, I had the honour of describing last year, in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries in London. They were found about two fields apart, at Whitwell Folds, a farm at Selside, about four miles N.E. of Kendal. The celt was discovered about 6 ft. deep in draining a peat moss, which had formerly been a tarn, is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad at the cutting edge, and 2 in. broad at the butt, and is composed of what seems to be a very hard volcanic stone. The edge of the blade is oblique : the sides are carefully ground off, and if carefully examined seemed to be formed into almost three facets : the butt end is left rough, perhaps to enable some gummy substance with which it was hafted to adhere more firmly. The whole surface is carefully polished, and the minute *striæ* which cover it are both lateral and longitudinal. It was found about 1847.

The quern, which is of the beehive-shape, was found about 1857, close by on the same farm and at about the same depth. Its height is $10\frac{3}{4}$ in., breadth across base 1 ft., and across top of hole $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. A nearly identical specimen has been found at Wray, near Ambleside.

2. The celt from Castle Hill, Pennington, is rather peculiar in form. It was found in the spring of 1886, in a ploughed field, and is now in the possession of John Bigland, Esq., of Bigland Hall. Its peculiarity consists in its being only the butt end of a long celt, of a common northern county type, broken off short, perhaps by accident, and then roughly chipped to a new edge. The edge thus formed, has never been polished like the rest of the weapon. Its present length is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and its greatest breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ in. and its thichness about 1 in. and it is composed of green stone. It has originally been polished all over, but not in such a workmanlike fashion as the Selside specimen, as the surface is left in facets or ridges : the sides are flattened.

The

The place where this object was found, Castle Hill, Pennington, is occupied by some ancient earthworks, the antiquity of which seem to be a matter of some dispute. Both Baines, in his "Lancashire," and Whitaker, in his "Richmondshire" mention a square enclosure which they consider to be the remains of the ancient castle of the Penningtons. Dr. Barber, however, in his "Prehistoric Remains," writes as follows of it: "it consists of a large circular enclosure with an entrance towards the S.E., the circle being defended on the S. and E. by a vallum of earth and a deep ditch, and on the N. and W. by precipices, at the base of which runs a streamlet draining the moor above. But as there are no indications of foundations of buildings, it is more likely to have been a British fortress."

There is also close by in a field named Ellabarrow, a tumulus called Conynger Wood, and the same author relates that while building the residence Conynger Hurst, a circular tomb was discovered, together with ancient bones and a sword, and that when the railway was being constructed, several querns, stone balls, and axes, were found 12 ft. below the surface.

3. The two flints I found on April 1st this year, between Dendron and Newton: one has nothing remarkable about it, being an ordinary spell or flake; the other is a fairly worked scraper of black flint.

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CONTENTS OF PART II., VOL. IX.

Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth 298

The Dudleys of Yanwath. 318

Some Account of Sir John Lowther, Baronet, of Whitehaven 333

Notes on the Parish Registers Crosby on-Eden . 359

Ἀλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών 366

Notes upon some of the older Word Forms to be found in comparing the language of Lakeland with the language of Iceland 383

Excursions and Proceedings 393

Two Moated Mounds, Liddell and Aldingham . . . 404

Pigeon Houses in Cumberland 412

Notes on Cup and Ring-marked Stones found near Maryport 435

Coniston Hall 439

Something about the Reycross on Stainmore . . 448

Cross Fragment at St. Michael's Church, Workington. 458

Notes on Some Coped pre-Norman Tombstones at Aspatria, Lowther, Cross Canonby, and Plumbland 461

Red Sandstone Cross Shaft at Cross Canonby . . 472

Church Bells in Leath Ward 475

Some Prehistoric Remains in North Lonsdale . . 497

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